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### CONTENTS.

Agricultural. - Oxford Down Sheep-Imported Stock—Sandy Farms—The Agricultur-al College of Michigan—Experimental Agriculture—Prospects of the American Dairyman ...

The Horse.—Dates of Trotting Meetings in Michigan for 1888—A New Way to Breed rotters-It Makes a Difference-Keep Calm—Horse Gossip..... The Farm .- Notes on French Agriculture-

Potato Fertilizers—Copperas as a Fertilizer—Lime in the Dairy—Agricultural The Pow try Yard.—Disinfectants...... 2

Horticultural.—The Strawberry in 1888— Preparing the Window Garden for Winter-Cider Vinegar-Hints on Growing Late Cabbage-The Nursery Business in France-The Banding System—Perfecting Cabbage Heads—Evaporated Raspberries—Horti-cultural Notes. Apiarian.-Keep the Colonies Strong.....

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Editorial .- Wheat-Corn and Oats-Dairy Products—Wool—Wool Notes—The Strike Over—The Dressed Beef Monopoly—South Down Sheep—Horseshoe for Soft Land... News Summary.-Michigan..... 

llaneous.-The Runaways-Methods of City Schools-A Brave Deed-Foraker's Youth-A Narrow Escape-A Stinging Rebuke—The Reign of Starch...
That Old Sweetheart of Mine—Among
Wild Animals—To Invade Spain—Fighting
with Lions—Indians in Guatemala—History of American Postage—Three Tailors of Glasgow—Anneying Habits—Has an Eagle Eye—The Birth Tax—Varieties—

Butter and Cheese..... Veterinary.-Umbilical Hernia in a Colt .... Commercial

# Agricultural.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

A subscriber at Grass Lake writes us for information regarding the origin and history of the Oxford Downs. We published several articles on this subject during the past winter, and it is hardly fair to our readers who have read those articles to have them repeated so soon afterwards. The fact is in every number of the FARMER articles appear on various subjects which are unnoticed at the time. Suddenly a subject becomes a matter of interest to some of our readers, and they want the same information contained in the previous article republished. We say this by way of explanation of the reason why we have to repeatedly publish articles of the same tenor. The Oxford Down is the product of a cross between the Cotswold and the Southdown, and has a fleece resembling more the long wools than that of the Down breeds. The originators were evidently looking for a sheep which would give a carcass of the greatest size and mature early. They were breeding for mutton, and did not pay much attention to the fleece. After they had been bred for some years, the agricultural societies of Great Britain finally decided to allow them a separate classification as a distinct breed. The first year they were exhibited as a distinct breed was in 1932. Since it began to be imported into the United States some twenty years ago, considerable has been done to improve the quality of its fleece. English breeders finding that Americans demanded a better wooled sheep than was then common to the breed. The Oxfords now being imported show this very clearly, and not only grow more wool but better wool than they did ten years ago. The breeders in Great Britain do not publish any flock register, and this militates against the progress of the breed, as purchasers from abroad do not want to buy stock without some guarantee as to its purity of blood. In this country the Oxfords are in increasing demand. The rams are used to cross upon grade ewes to produce early lambs, and for this purpose their use has been generally satisfactory. There are a few flocks of thoroughbreds in this State, the great popularity of the Shropshire inclining most farmers to their use in the direction for which the Oxfords are most useful. It would be a great advantage to this breed if a reliable flock register was established in England. Were that done the demand from the United States would increase wonder

# "IMPORTED" STOCK.

A correspondent in Oakland County writes for some information as to what constitutes "imported stock," referring specifically to Shropshire sheep. He also asks our opinion as to the honesty of selling Shropshires as "imported," the purchaser believing the term "imported" to mean that they were brought from Eagland, while he finds afterwards that they were really bred in Canada. We should consider the term "imported," in the case of Shropshire sheep, to mean that they were bred in England, the home of the Shropshire. If bred in Canada and imported into the United States, they are certainly regarded as being of less value to the breeder than if they were bred in and came from England. It would not be acting in good faith to allow a purchaser to be misled by the term imported." American bred and Canadian bred Shropshires are of equal value where the breeding is similar, while the English bred invariably command more money. In purchasing Shropshires, the buyer should always insist upon a statement as to who bred them and the location of the breeder. A little care in this respect will soon put an end to the business methods our but the swinging of the pendulum in the correspondent complains of. This only gives emphasis to what we have frequently sandy farms to the front again. A. C. C.

urged in the FARMER-never buy stock from a party who is not strictly honest, or who does not know all about the stock he is selling. Buy from responsible parties and those breeders and importers who are known

# SANDY FARMS.

There are so many degrees of quality in sandy farms that it is troublesome to define what is really meant when the term is used. A fertile sandy farm-one that has been uccessfully farmed-is called a loam; but let a few unfavorable seasons pass, with loss of clover, and trequent plowings resulting from it in efforts to get the land into condition to seed again, and the farm soon loses its genteel title of "loam." and passes as "Jones' saud lot." Indeed, there may be single fields on the farm so unfortunately fated by frequent failures to seed, that these rate the farm very low, as showing what the other fields are subject to, and may become There are again sandy farms, so low in fertility that only those with the faintest title to being called farmers will attempt their cultivation at all. Such may once have been considered fair land, and have furnished a good living to the owner in its earlier days, but change of ownership, or a series of unfortunate seasons, have wasted its unstable fertility, and it goes down with the whole tract of like quality. There is little hope for this latter list of farms, while cut up in small parcels of 40 to 80 acres. There should be at least 200 acres in a farm, and double that amount would be better. Such laud is now similar to the worthless jack pine land, and perhaps no better except that it lies in a more favorable climate. character.

The experimentation upon such lands, begun by some of the faculty at the Agricultural College, will be watched with a very great deal of interest. Bulletin No. 37 re hearses the plan of operation at Grayling, in Crawford County; 48 acres are planted, or prepared to be planted to a variety of grasses and crops to test what varieties seem use of such manurial materials as are suitable, and what fertilizers are beneficial. The fact seems to be pretty fully comprehended that it is idle to attempt to raise a paying crop at the outset, but the effort is wisely in the direction of reclaiming the land, so that future farms may possibly be made in that sandy region. The 80 a res for experimental purposes was donated by the Michigan Central R. R. Co. It is fenced in by a substantial board and barbed wire fence, and the central 40 acres is left in its natural state to note the effect of natural forest growth, when fires and cattle are excluded. The 20 acres at each end of the 80 is little question that with the free use of acres have been very thoroughly prepared and superphosphates affording abundant sup-I cannot help but believe that a better showing would come from five inches plowing and homesteader, and hence outside the such soil rather than seven. The two in present inquiry. ches of the seven turned on top of the furrow, is probably no better soil than that 20 raw soil, there is little hope of good to the production? land coming from it. The only redeeming feature in plowing at all, in my opinion, is that it prevents the crop from drying up by making a more porous seed bed, and perhaps this depth of plowing was deemed neces-

The outcome, whether of success or failare, will be watched with exceeding interest by observing farmers, for many of the questions asked on that experimental sand are awaiting an answer on other farms whose condition is verging on that under scientific trial. It is not expected that any experiment, or any person, can informanxious questioners how to secure a stand of clover with uniform readiness, nor how to preserve crops from the effects of a severa drouth; but there are attending conditions that ought to be studied, for some of them we know tend to mitigate the effects which follow when the everest failures are met, and these are compared with only noderate ones. The truth is already well settled in the minds of all experienced farmers that clover must come in the rotation more or less frequently, and around this question of seeding centers more of interest to farmers and farms, than all the other questions combined. Give us a plan of seeding sandy land to clover with cert inty, and the rest is easy. A bushel of grain or a ton of hav can be produced heaper-giving due credit for the quality of the bushel and the ton-than in heavy clay or prairie soil. Sheep will keep fat on short feed on sandy farms and be thin in flesh in the rank pastures of heavy land. Less tilling and lighter teams make the saving quite conspicuous, while the uniformity of the crop during a term of years brings the average annual yield up to if not above the farms on heavy soil. The natural tendency of heavy soil is to grow heavier to a disadvantage, while the light soil, under such treatment as clover makes possible, becomes heavier and improves the quality. The elements seem to have conspired against

success on sandy farms for a few years,

sary on that account.

Experiment Station-Bulletin No. 37.

THE JACK PINE PLAINS.

The large amount of light sandy soils in some of the northern counties of Michigan, which do not appear to respond favorably to ordinary methods of tillage, seems to call for investigation and experimental inquiry. Some persons doubt the possibility of their successful cultivation, and are disposed to scoff at all attempts in that direction. The fact that many persons have settled on these lands for homesteads, and after a few years have abandoned their claims and gone elsewhere for permanent homes, seems to ountenance the doubt about their agricultural value. The hundreds of abandoned homesteads give sad evidence of misdirected labor and disappointed hopes. Some have asked, why raise expectations which shall cause others of small means, and who are ill able to bear the loss of their little capital and years of fruitless toil, to embark in an enterprise which will end in disastrous shipwreck? The answer is obvious If these plains are incapable of cultivation, then in mercy to the homesteader and men of small means, make it clear and plain that the plains are worthless for farming, and thus prevent their entering upon a hopeless undertaking; if previous failures have been in consequence of wrong methods of tillage, kinds of crops, etc., then make this plain and point the way to successful farming on the plains. The homesteader can not bear the expense or spare the time for where it is subject to less vicissitudes of fatal such experimentation; the government having hundreds of thousands of acres of these lands on its hands can well afford the means for thorough investigation of this subject.

## THE PROBLEM STATED.

The question for present consideration is, how to bring these lands into profitable cultivation by such methods of tillage, and the within the reach of every farmer of moderate means. It does not include the use of stable manure for the reason that this can not at present be obtained in sufficient quantity to supply the needs of the plains. No one need doubt the capacity of these sandy soils to produce crops if a sufficient supply of stable manure can be obtained. The first question is, how to raise the crops on these lands that shall furnish the stable manure.

The present inquiry does not take account of possible results by the use of commercial There sown as above stated. This 40 acres of raw plies of potash, phosphoric acid and amsoil is supplemented by eight acres of older | monia, large crops can be produced on land which has been under tillage a few these plains. The lavish expenditure of years. It is stated in the bulletin that the money for the production of crops without land was plowed seven inches deep, after consideration of the cost is as worthless as having been grubbed out and cleared up. it is extravagant. Such commercial fertil'zers are beyond the means of the pioneer

The problem briefly stated is this: With a light sandy soil of very poreus quality, in a feet below it; while the two inches on top northern climate subject to late frosts in of the undisturbed land contain about all spring and early frosts in autumn, and there is to the soil, which can be counted on liable to midsummer drought, with no fer. as an improvement on any other two inches | tilizers except marl, salt and plaster, can below it. This top soil must be the basis any methods of tillage or kinds of crops or beginning of regeneration looked for; bring these plains into profitable cultivation but when it is buried beneath five inches of for ordinary farming, stock raising, or fruit

With what the soil now contains, and what plants may accumulate from the rain and air and return to the soil when plowed under for green manure, and with the aid of the cheap mineral manures so abundant in this State, can we bring these sandy soils into profitable cultivation?

MATTERS HISTORICAL. For many years I have given thought and study to this problem of the sands, and in lectures and articles called attention to the subject. Many persons have aided and encouraged me in this investigation. The effort has been made in our Legislature to establish an experimental station on the plains. When the Hatch bill became a law it was felt that the time had come to take up this subject in a practical way. A farm ers' institute had been held at Grayling, Crawford Co., in which farming on the plains occupied most of the time and thought of those present. When it was determined to established an experimental farm on the plains, the State Board of Agriculture fixed upon Grayling as the place because it is in the heart of the jack pine lands, is readily accessible by railway is near a large deposit of marl, the people take a lively interest in the experimental work, and the M'chigan Central railroad offered to donate 80 scres of jack pine land for the experimental farm.

# THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

The tract of land donated for this purpose is described as the west half of northeast quarter of section seventeen, town twenty-six north, of range three west.

It is characteristically jack pine plains be timber being mostly Pinus Bankslans, 'jack pine," some scattering trees of Norway pine, scarlet oak (dwarf), buckleberry bushes, dwarf cherry, sweet fern, trailing arbutus, and many wild grasses (sedges). The ground is nearly level; the fire has run over most of it at frequent intervals, but the central part less than the north and south

OF MICHIGAN. plains. It nearly touches the railroad at the southwest corner, and the experimental field of twenty acres at the south end of the farm is plainly visible from the car windows. The experimental field of twenty acres at the north end of the farm adjoins the village of Grayling. This field is nearly ready for seeding.

FENCING.

The entire farm is surrounded by a substantial board and barbed wire fence to exclude cattle. The fence is placed in the center of a ten foot strip of plowed ground to prevent the spreading of fire from outside sources to the farm. The central forty acres is left substantially in original forest to test the effects of excluding stock and

preventing fires. THE SOUTH EXPERIMENTAL FIELD. April 19, 1888, contracts were let for clearing and grubbing twenty acres on the south end of the farm, everything to be removed that would be in the way of the plow; also to plow the field in a substantial manner to the depth of seven inches. After the ground was plowed it was harrowed with a spring tooth sulky harrow. then rolled with a heavy roller, then again harrowed, the roots and trash raked into windrows with a spring tooth sulky horse rake, which did the work very rapidly and satisfactorily. After burning the roots the process of rolling, dragging and root raking was repeated till the ground was thoroughly subdued and compacted. This mechanical treatment of the soil was considered very mportant from the conviction that the loose and porous condition of this soil is often the cause of failure in crops.

On the last day of May and first of June the field was seeded by means of a disc roller drill. Twenty plats of one acre each were separately seeded. The plats run north and south in the field, being nearly four rods wide and a little more than forty

## MANURES APPLIED.

The field was divided across the plots into five equal zones for testing the influence on all the plants used of certain manurial matters. The south zone was treated with marl from a lake near by, using six tons to the acre, which was incorporated with the soil by harrowing and rolling. To the next zone plaster was applied at the rate of 200 pounds to the acre; to the next zone 200 pounds of 1 tster and 200 pounds of common salt; to the fourth zone 200 pounds of salt, and the last zone received no manure, for purpose of comparison. It will thus be seen that there are one hundred separate experimental plots of one fifth of an acre each in this field.

After the seeding the roller was again passed over the whole field. I regret that a heavier roller was not used.

On the east side of this field near the fence a narrow strip was sowed and planted to quack grass.

THE NORTH FIELD.

At the north end of the farm twenty acres have been cleared, grubbed, plowed and subdued in the same way as the south field, and are now nearly ready for sowing. Marl will be applied to a part of this field, and plaster on many of the plots. Some seeds not used in the south field will be sowed on the north field, so that the number'of plants used experimentally will be about thirty.

# THE VILLAGE FIELD.

The ground on the experimental farm is all "new breaking." It is probable that land long under cultivation and more thoroughly subdued may give different results with some or all the plants used in these experiments. For this reason a field of eight acres in the outskirts of the village was rented of Mr. Brink for experimental uses. This field had been under cultivation for three or four years, and the roots and trash well worked out of the soil. The field was plowed and fitted for crops and seeded the 17th of May, the following seeds being placed in plots beginning at the west end of the field and passing eastward: Timothy, alsike clover, Hungarian grass, blue lupins, yellow lupins, cow peas, field peas, vetch, yellow branching sorghum, sorghum and Kentucky blue grass, Kentucky blue grass white mustard, millet, tall fescue, rye grass, red clover, alfalfa, white clover, spurry and rye. To these will be added seven leaved turnip and New Zealand spinach.

THE CLIMATE.

Climatic conditions limit the field of experimentation at Graving, and many plants that promise good results must be omitted on account of frost. The cow pea, for example, that was sowed May 17, gave promise of good results, but the frost of June 1 was very severe on this plant. It seems that we can not depend upon the use of plants that are easily out by the frost. A hardy, quick-growing plant that will at the same time accumulate a large amount of vegetable matter is especially needed for

that locality. In order to determine some of the agricultural-climatic conditions, a set of soil thermometers to show the temperature in the soil at distances of 24 inches, 12 inches, nine inches, six inches and three inches below the surface of the soil, have been placed in position near the village field in charge of Mrs. Brink, who will take observations on soil temperature three times a

interest and value.

The chemical composition of the soil of analysis shows a close similarity of composition, is exhibited in the following table:

 
 Sand and silicates insoluble in acids
 94.22

 Oxide of iron
 1.88

 Lime
 87
 Sulphuric acid Organic matter ...

Capacity to hold water by capillarity 33 per cent.

The depth of the water line below the surface at Gravling is from 15 to 18 feet. This preliminary bulletin is issued for the information of the public in regard to the nature and scope of the experimental work at Gravling in the department of chemistry. It is only begun, and it is too soon to ask What shall the harvest be?"

R. C. KEDZIE. Chemist of Experiment Station.
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, June 16, 1888.

# EXPERIMENTAL AGRICULTURE.

Whata French Savant is Doing and the Results which have Attended his Experiments.

From our Paris Correspondent.

It is some time since I have assisted at the public lectures of M. Georges Ville, or visited his field experiments at Vincennes. outside Paris. This enthusiastic professor of mineral manures is on the shady side of fitty; of middle height, hair silvering, quick eye, with a delivery eloquent and clear. He recalls much the likeness of Napoleon III, who was his personal friend, backed up his views on scientific farming, and had the necessary fields for conducting the experiments, as well as a laboratory, placed at his in its production. disposal. M. Ville being wealthy gives his services gratuitously.

Professor Ville maintains that the function of the soil is purely mechanical: viz-to sustain the plant and to act as a croboard ash. Nitrogen, the professor maintains, is as necessary for the plant as oxygen is for man. Less sound is his assertion that lirectly from the air. M. Mantz has shown that the roots only of plants assimilate ammonia directly and freely. Beyond this, all is conjecture. It was the logical consequence of the theory of M. Ville to grow food and industrial plants in a soil devoid of all organic matter, and next, by the addition of the mineral food that each plant specially required, to make plants thrive luxuriously on any soil, no matter how barren. All experiments conducted under common conditions, ought to produce common results. But in agriculture, climate or meteorology, which the experimentor cannot control, will cause serious fluctuations in results, and in a less degree so will a soil if now more voracious feeders than the cultivated plant, a quality peculiar to all parasites, and besides appropriating nourishment, they shade out light, heat and air. In his laboratory, Professor Ville has sev-

eral boxes filled with ordinary sand, which of soil sterility. He sows wheat, nemo. phates, etc., and the plants are vigorous and area of four perches each, chiefly under wheat, beet, maize, vines, vegetables, fruit unmanured for contrast to serve "the looking on this picture and on this" comparison. As each plant has in its composition more of one mineral food than another, M. Ville compounds its inorganic repasts for in this State. I know there are large analysis indicates as necessary for the cannot be many crunos left to enrich the soil from a dietary so rigidly measured. In case of the vine, clover and leguminous plants, potash-food predominates; for beets, fruits, wheat, hemp, rye and colz , nitrogen; for maize, buckwheat, sugar cane the experimental plots thus treated leave in noint of result nothing to be desired.

But in practicable, not nursery farming, how stands the question? M. Ville lays before you his correspondence with his disciples in the Colonies, Detrium, France, etc., who have followed his selectific manuring for years, and with success. On the genmany soils, if maintained in a good mechanical tilth, and the crops be sown in line, hoed, and kept free of weeds, will continue tility. There is something to be done in the study of plant fertilizers. For example, we know almost for a certainty that phosphoric acid and potash added to the soil day for the four months from June to will produce little efficacy if nitrogen does ends. The farm, both as to soil and the September. A corresponding set of soil not already exist in that soil, or be artiother direction may have begun to bring natural products growing on it, is con-thermometers are in position at the College, ficially added in the form of sulphate or nisidered a fair average of the jack pine and a comparison of soil temperatures at trate ammonia. Azote arguments the per consumed, and continue to do so for the

corresponding depths at Grayling and centage of sugar in beets, while in the case longest time. As to name, it has not yet Agricultural College may develop facts of of cereals, it increases the starch in the the jack pine plains is of interest in study- by experiments other than his own, that bination of one or more of them. It is the ing this problem. The average composition mineral manures act with potency and profit | cow of the future—the cow evolved from of six soils taken from different points in only when studiously combined. As for the needs of the business and developed by Crawford and Iosco counties, in which example; nitrogenous substances with phos- the dairyman himself, the cow whose value phate and potash. That sets free the nitro-

# DAIRYMAN.

it is death.

[Paper read at the annual meeting of the Michigan Dairymen's Association, held at Ad ian, February 14th to 17th by Robert Gibbons.] worthy president, probably because he thought an editor ought to know everything -even the future. While not pretending on record a few statements regarding the the United States, and more especially in our general aspects of the business, as at present conducted, and its future development.

and in any country in connection with improved agriculture. It depends for its success upon well cultivated farms, producing grains and grasses of superior quality, experienced and intelligent farmers who will give the requisite attention to the industry. improved breeds of cattle especially adapted to its requirements, the most approved appliances; and last, but by no means least, a prosperous and cultivated people who can appreciate, and are willing and able to pay for a high grade of the products of the dairy. The necessities to the business will ing. And the suscessful dairyman will grow up with it and aid in its development. It is the demand for an article which induces people to invest their time and means

The moment you embark in the producdemand nor sale, that moment you can pre- for a share of those abroad. dict positive failure. In the early history of the State, cheese factories or creameries for its food. Nine-tenths of the latter is had not an existence, nor could they have tenth being composed of mineral matters, farming had passed, when agriculture in all such as lime, phosphate, nitrogen and pot- its branches began to work toward a higher plane, when the great west began to be utilized as the grain-growing portion of the Union, when the farms cleared by the hanstion, then stock raising and dairving began to assume greater importance in our State. The history of Michigan in this respect is a faithful reproduction of that of New York, from which so many of its best citizens came. It is not many years since the Genesee Valley was the greatest wheatgrowing section of the Union, but that time has passed, and passed forever. Dairying, orcharding, gardening and wool-growing are carried on where once wheat-growing was the great reliance of the farmer. I do believe Michigan will for a long time, if ever, give up wheat growing; but I feel sure that it will be carried on in such a manner as to produce as large yields upon not kept free from weeds. The latter ere a third less ground—that the field which now grows twenty bushels to the acre will produce thirty, while the area devoted to pasturage and meadow will increase. In this improvement, dairying and stock-raising will perform important parts. Under their influence, exhausted acres will have has been burned, then washed with distilled their fertility renewed, and their increased water, and re-calcined. This was the ideal productiveness will enable them to furnish food for a still larger number of live stock. etc., in this sand, watering it with weighed rendering the farms more remunerative, in dose; of sulphates, lime, nitrates, phos- every way, to their owners. This system of mixed husbandry seems especially fitted to uxurious; so much for the laboratory. Now Michigan. She cannot grow grain in comfor the field, which is vast, and divided like petition with the great west, nor can she a chess board into a series of squares of an raise cattle and sheep as cheaply as they can be grown on the great ranches of the south and southwest, but by combining the trees, etc. There is always one square left | two, and carrying on dairying and orcharding, she can make each on of those industries more profitable to her people than if she were successful in only one. At present dairying is only in its infancy

the season, never giving more than what amounts of butter and cheese made yearly, but as yet the business is in rather a crude plant's complete development. Thus, there condition. Organization is needed. Improved processes should be more generally known and practiced. Better cattle should be kept. Remember it is upon the productiveness of the dairy cow that the dairy industry depends for its success. The cheese factory or the creamery will take etc., phosphate. It is put justice to add your milk and cream, and with proper manipulation produce good cheese and butter. But if your cows do not produce more than they consume it is safe to say you will eral issue there is plenty of evidence that future prospects of the industry and not to the sale of some special breed of cattle, I will have to forego that which is generally a part of the proceedings of these convento yield year after year satisfactory returns. tions. All the same, I have a special breed while presenting no signs of exhausted fer- of cattle which I believe will be finally selected by dairymen as best suited to their requirements. Now you will want to know what it is. At the risk of stirring up a controversy with the admirers of other breeds, I propose to describe it. It is the breed which will give you the greatest amount of milk of good quality, for the food

been honored with one; and may be the grain. Professor Ville follows a sound Jersey, the Holstein-Friesian, the Ayrshire, theoretic principle, and which is sanctioned | the Shorthorn, or the Guernsey, or a comis based upon the foundation of actual pergen for the roots of plants. Here, that formance. There is no one breed to-day element is life, while in the chemist's retort | which fully meets all the requirements of the business; but the improver is at work. and with time and perseverance it will be PROSPECTS OF THE AMERICAN reached. The scale will determine its claim beyond dispute. The improved dairy cow is the great need of the dairyman to-day, and he must give the subject intelligent thought and act up to his best judgment Such is the subject assigned me by your | How many dairymen to-day know just what their cows are doing? They probably know what the whole herd produces; but how about each individual cow? Is one to the gift of prophecy, I make bold to put good cow making up the average for two poor ones? There is a certain point at progress and future of dairy husbandry in which cows fall to return you a profit. Do you know what that point is? If it requires, own State of Michigan. This paper will not say an average of fifteen pounds of milk be a technical one, but deal only with the per day for nine months to enable a cow to pay cost for a year, must you not get a better yield and for a longer time to make her Dairying can only exist to a certain extent | a remunerative investment? If she produces less than this you are losing time and money. Sell her at once, and try to get a better one. It will be better to have one cow less than to keep one that is eating her head off. The foundation of your success must be your cows, and every one should be watched carefully to see that she is doing

> her share to make the business pay. Having got your herd in proper shape, you must follow it with good care and attention to their wants. It is very easy to spoil a good cow by improper care or feednever carry a single cow more than he can supply with good and abundant food.

With good cows, intelligently cared for, and the best methods and appliances, you are in shape to extend your markets at tion of an article for which there is neither home and enter into competition with others

In cheese-making, there is abundant opportunity for indefinite extension. Americans, as a rule, prefer cheese with just as composed of air and water, the remaining been sustained. When the era of pioneer little age as possible and have it fit for market. But there are those in our large cities whose tastes differ in this respect, and considerable quantities of foreign cheese of peculiar quality are brought in to meet the demands of those who have educated themplants absorb their nitrogen and ammonia early settlers began to show signs of ex- selves to appreciate the flavor of French, are many varieties of these, and some are known the world over. They command high prices, and the supply is never large. In this direction there is room for great expansion, and it would not in any way interfere with the ordinary product of our factories. There is no doubt but that the consumption of cheese will grow from year to year, and that it will increase in advance of the growth of population. The export trade is also capable of great extension. Today the United States are furnishing about one-half of the cheese imported into Great Britain, which is the largest consumer of this article. Her people, and especially the working classes, use large quantities, it taking the place with them of mats to a large extent, as being cheaper. If our people consumed a proportionate amount, it is sate to say we would not have any cheese to export. In the English markets, American cheese stands fairly well-much better tlan American butter. In price obtained it is surpassed by the average obtained for French, Australian, Holland and Danish cheese, is about even with Canadian and surpasses Swedish. Considering the immense importations into the United Kingdom, therefore, it has maintained its position extremely well, especially as the average obtained for the product of other countries is increased by the high price obtained for specially prepared cheese for which they are famous. Therefore, it is evident that with a knowledge of the methods necessary to produce these special grades of cheese, the average would be much higher.

There is another point 1 wish to refer to while on this subject: Would it not be pos sible to make and put on our markets a small class of cheese—ten or fifteen pounds in weight-of fine quality, which would find its way to consumers without having fully one-third added to its cost? These cheese could, I feel certain, be sold readily in large cities-and small ones, too, for that matter -and to the certain extension of the demand. At present, the demand for cheese is handleapped by high cost, and small quantities are purchased which generally dry up and harden before they are consumed. Thus, cheese sold for twelve to thirteen cents costs the consumer from six teen to eighteen cents in Detroit, and the small piece he buys generally hardens before it is eaten. These conditions make him curtail his purchases, and are directly against your interests as producers. Small cheese would command a premium of one or two cents per pound over large ones, and would, therefore, be remunerative to the producer. I throw this out as a suggestion for members of this Association to think over. It is one which often strikes me when purchasing cheese in the Detroit proceries, and I would like to see it tested. Another point: I think the manufacture and sale of skim-milk cheese is a positive

detriment to the industry. It is indigesti-(Continued on eighth page.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

The only 8-Wheel Sulky Plow made

that turns a square corner while plow is in the ground. Lifts out of the ground

without disturbing the furrow. Also, full line of CHILLED STEEL AND COMBINA-

TION WALKING PLOWS. Circulars and

prices on application.

Dates of Trotting Meetings in Michigan for 1888. .July 24 to 27 ...Sept. 4 to 8 .Sept. 18 to 21

NEW WAY TO BREED TROTTERS

In the last issue of the Western Sportsman a correspondent, J. L. Day, of Chica-

"I have bred my pacing mare Kate Allemby Almont Jr. (Bostick's), dam by Crim's Hon Amadis by Rivoli, he by Revenue and he by imp. Trustee; dam by Lexington; 2d dam by imp. Glencoe; 3d dam by imp. Heagaford, etc. It's in the air for a 2:00 trotter or pacer. To get one, in my opinion, you must depend upon the thoroughbred blood, and of the very best at that. Should I get a colt, I flatter myself that I can trot or pace a five-mile dash, and do it in good style, too. People are tired of the old-time racing-best three in five-and want a change. To give it to them, we must change the breeding of our stock, is my opinion. What do you think?"

This is a radical change from the accepted theories of those who are either engaged in breeding trotters or studying out the principles upon which breeding can be conducted so as to insure speed at the trot in the progeny. A trotting bred sire is always relied upon to get trotters, those who like thoroughbred blood in the trotter preferring to have it come in through the dam. This latter theory we regard as the correct one, and should prefer the thoroughbred to be one or two crosses back. While the thoroughbred has speed and gameness, it must be remembered that the running instinct is strongly bred into him, and the question is how shall the first two qualities be secured for the benefit of the trotter while the latter is eliminated? It looks to us as if the use of a strongly inbred trotting sire is the only way in which the running instinct can be overcome, to which must be added careful handling while young. A good deal of the ability to trot fast is the result of skillful handling, or education, as has been proved time and again in the case of trotting bred horses. But Mr. Day is doing what is the correct way to settle a theory-giving it a practical trial. Theories are so frequently knocked out by solid facts that it is best to have them backed up by practical results before relying too strongly upon them. All the same, however, we are afraid that Mr. Day will not get those two minute horses.

# It Makes a Difference

Race-horses, says a writer in the Melbourne (Australia) Sportsman, are about the only animals or "commodities" which gain by depreciation. If you write and tell a man that his hunter or his bull or his ram is no good you stand a fair chance of getting a black eve. But if you apply the same to his race-horse just prior to the publication of the handicap for a race he will probably in vite you to look on the Pommery when it is amber colored. I remember an owner (and I have no doubt he has a very vivid recollection of the same circumstance himself) making a little mistake of this description with me. He accosted me at Flemington, and speaking of a horse then in his stables, who subsequently won a big race, he spoke

"A rotten cur, sir; can beat anything in the world when he likes to race, but you can't depend on him; and the way Mr. -(the handicapper) is treating him is some thing scandalous. I wouldn't back him for the race if he had only six stone to carry. Besides, between ourselves, he can't stay, and he's a bit of a roarer."

Well, the horse I refer to won a big race some little time afterward, and a year or so later on was offered for sale. Just prior to the "roarer," and I enumerated a few of his defects. "Couldn't stay," "a rotten cur," and "a non-stayer." Bidding at the sale was anything but brisk, and he was ultimately knocked down for "a song"about a tithe of what he should have fetched if he was really sound. Next day the trainer called on me. "Who told you my horse couldn't stay, etc.? Do you know he would have fetched six hundred guineas but for your remarks?" "You told me so yourself just before the ---- Handicap in 1882, and you were particularly anxious that I should say so in print, but I fortunately forgot to do so then."

"Ah, but that was a very different thing. Then he was on the turf; now he's on his way to the stud. Owners don't always tell you the truth about their horses on the eve of a handicap."

Just so. But I suppose they do when they are anxious to sell their horses. In other words, it is perfectly justifiable to say a horse is rotten to mislead the public and the handicapper, but it is a heinous crime to call him unsound when there's a probability of a prefitable sale being effected.

# Keep Calm.

"What is the best thing for a fellow to do when he finds himself seated behind a frightened horse?" was asked of Zumstein, the liveryman, to-day.

"Well, that's a question. The best thing to do is to check the horse, if possible, on the very first impulse, for if a horse once gets started running away no one man -no, nor even two men-can hold the animal in

"Suppose the driver hasn't got his with about him sufficiently to remember about checking the animal before it is too late and the horse gets started, what is a sensible person to do then ?"

"Well, as to that there is a great difference of opinion among horsemen. Some drivers claim that the best way is to steer the animal against something-a wall, a causes the horse to stop before he gets to the

"But don't you think that's a rather dangerous way of stopping the horse? Isn't he liable to go right along unmindful of the

"No, it most always works. About the opinion the very best thing to do if there is he git 'tended to while here, of he ain't he'll the leading governments to have answered and the blue mildew (Pencillium glaucum) a good open road, is to stay right with the give me 'way every time!"

vehicle and let the horse run till he's tired. At all events, it's the wisest plan to remain in the vehicle till the animal is stopped in some manner. The very worst and most dangerous thing one could possibly do in case of a runaway is to jump out of a vehicle. Stick to the vehicle, keep as cool as possible and use a little judgment, and there's not much danger of the outcome. The percentage of horses that are prone to ran away- naturally addicted to the habit of making such breaks - is very small. Then there are horses that you can't scare, others that are easily scared into running away. and still others that won't run away, unless the provocation is very great. I don't keep a horse after he's been known to run away." "Is it advisable in a very desperate case

o shoot the fleeing animal?" "Well, now, that's a very hazardous thing to attempt. Buffalo Bill might do it every time, but unless a fellow is a very good shot it would be dangerous to shoot at a running horse. The reason so many runaways end disastrously is generally because the drivers lose their heads. A little judgment before the horse gets started at full speed will gen-

## Horse Gossip.

THE five-year-old pacer Roy Wilkes defeat ed Jewett in the free-for-all pace at Milwau kee, taking one heat in 2:18%.

W. R. KENDRICK, of East Saginaw, has sold o O. L. Thempson, of Bismark, Dakota, two Sharkey colts, one and two years old, for \$500. They are to be shipped to Dakota.

THE gelding Charley Hilton, by Louis Na-

poleon, has been sold by W. H. Crawford, of Lexington, Ky., to Col. Bradshaw, of Texas His record is 2:171/2. His dam's breeding is unknown. The price is reported at \$3,500.

THE training stable of Wm. M. Rue, of Danville, Ky., was burned July 10th, and 32 never more than two between the knot of the 42 horses in it at that time were burned. The value of those lost is put at an average of \$600 per head. There was no insurance on the building or horses.

QUEEN VICTORIA has a farm on which a large number of thoroughbreds are bred, and disposed of as yearlings. At the last sale held in June, 26 head were sold for a total of £12,335, the highest prices ever realized. One of the colts brought £2,600, nearly \$13,000.

MR. ALEXANDER, of Woodburn, Ky., sent our mares to California to be bred to Electioneer. As a result Miss Russell, dam of Maud S., has dropped a bay filly, Bicara, dam of Pancoast, a bay filly, Lady Russell, sister of Maud 3., a bay colt, and Nutula, sister of Nutwood, has a bay filly, all by Electioneer.

ONLY 17 horses out of the Detroit 60 entered in the three colt stakes, to be trotted for dur ing the fall meeting, failed to make good the second payment; nine in the J. L. Hudson stake for two-year olds; five in the Hotel Cadillac stake for three-year-olds; three in the B.

JEFFERSON & SEAMAN, of Lexington, Ky. from S. A. Browne & Co., of Kalamazoo, for money in him for them to have invested in a single animal, and will sell him at auction on July 31st, at Lexington. Senator Stanford. the breeder of Bell Boy, thinks he will bring

THE American-bred horse Brown Prince, a son of Lexington and Alice Carneal, has a colt out of Hollythorn by Holywood, called Shillelagh, which won the Royal Hunt cup at Ascot this season, with 11 to 2 against him, and his owner is said to have won over \$100,-000. That ought to put up the price of American thoroughbreds.

SENATOR HEARST is not popular with the book-makers, it seems. He is said to be one of the few stable owners who freely pass the tip to his friends when he thinks he has a sure winner in his lot. He is said to have told a number of his acquaintances that it to the suction I had occasion to write about | would be worth while to back Bainbridge for a little spare money. Back him they did at 15 and 20 to 1, and some of the Monmouth gamesters were hard hit in consequence.

> Miss A. L. Wilson, daughter of the wellknown horseman, W. H. Wilson, of Cynthiana. Ky., has been engaged by Joseph Carin Simpson, of the California Breeder and Sportsman, as assistant editor, a post for which she is said to be well qualified, as for severa years she has conducted the extensive indoor business of her father, keeping books, answering correspondents, tabulating pedigrees and complling his catalogues. Miss Wilson is well educated, and a general favorite with the citizens of Cynthiana, as well as the numerous visitors who enjoyed the hospitality of Abdallah Park.

> FAVONIA, the mare which beat Rosaline Wilkes at Hartford, is curiously bred from the standpoint of those who oppose thoroughbred blcod in the trotter. Her sire was Wedgewood out of Woodbine, by Kosciusko, a thoroughbred son of Sir Archy, he by imported Diomed. Favonia's dam was by Alexander's Abdallah, out of Lightsome, thoroughbred daughter of imported Glencoe; 2d dam by imported Trustee. The race was a hard one. The first and second heats were won by Favonia in 2:20, 2:101/2. Rosalind then cap tured the next two in 2:17, 2:1934, but Favonia outlasted her, and was first at the wire in the fifth in 2:20%. It is also a fact that Favonia has won more heats below 2:30 than all the other 2:30 performers sired by Wedgewood although many of them are trotting bred on the dam's side. How facts will knock out theories sometimes.

THE Paris Kentuckian-Cetizen says: Shields has a remarkably intelligent specimen of the equine species with his circus, and an animal that will be certain to "give away" any liveryman who neglects him when put in his are. An instance proving this occurred present themselves, they are the roots above nere last Saturday. The horse was brought to Paris and put in Bowden & Edwards' livery stable by the trainer, who went out and returned in an hour or two. Going to the stall he addressed the horse by name and asked; "Have they given you any water?" A box gave answer in the affirmative. He was then fence, or something like that. It generally asked if he had been fed, when a shake of the head indicated "No!" "Well," asked the trainer, " have they rubbed you down?" Another shake of the head gave a negative answer. A colored man named Aleck, one of tention bestowed on congresses. Each dethe stable attaches, was looking and listening with wild-eyed and open-mouthed astonish ment, and when the colloquy (if we may use that term) was ended, exclaimed: "Well only danger is in the horse taking a very well. 'fore de Lord, dat dar hoss got sense sudden turn the other way. But in my like people, an' tells de truth. Bet yer life

# The Farm. FRENCH AGRICUL-

From our Paris Correspondent French farmers have extensively reduced their breadth of land under wheat this year, in the sense that they have set apart areas for the cultivation of silo-maize. Maize is a valuable adjunct to stock-feeding, and requires no exceptional attention in point of culture. The middle of May is the epoch when it is sown, as then the last ni pping frosts of spring will have passed. Maize requires a fair average soil; above all one wel nanured, and of the latter, well-rotted farm yard is the best. In addition to being sen-sible to frost, maize is equally so with respect to humidity. Where sufficient farmyard manure has not been applied, it can be supplemented by any fish, dried blood, or ground meat manure; wool refuse and bone dust are excellent, so are nitrate of soda and superphosphates. The seed should be sown erally prevent a runaway."-Cincinnatiin lines, to secure uniformity of germination, and facilitate hoeing and weeding. As crows and pigeons are very fond of seed maize, so much so that many farmers have been compelled to abandon maize growing from their depredations, the best plan to keep off such tormentors is to make a vigorous use of the gun for some days at the expense of the invaders, and hang up their carcasses to discourage the others. Seed well, about 21/2 cwts. per acre, which will produce a mass of forage of 80 tons, to soil green or silo.

M. Laboulbene has carefully studied that enemy of maize, the Botys nubilalis. It is a small caterpillar which, on leaving its egg stage, attacks the intant leaf and stem by tunneling through their tissue. There may be several insects in the same stem, but spaces. In the matured insect the male is reddish grey, and the female pale yellow The Botys attacks also hops, hemp and millet. Remedy: Avoid cultivating the maize on the same soil several years in succession, and burn the old stumps in autums

M. de Schlanstedt draws attention to his experiments demonstrating that everything which fetters the growth of the sugar beet aids to develop in the plant a tendency to run to seed. Thus, when the seed is covered too deeply, when night frosts strike the young plants which have just appeared above ground, or if later a frost checks the vegetation, all these causes will contribute to produce beet liable to run to seed. Further, seed not sufficiently matured produces plants with a tendency to stalk.

Belgian farmers are noted for their success in potato culture. This they attribute to careful selection of the tubers intended for seed, a selection made in autumn when tubers are carefully stored in a dry and airy cellar. Tubers intended for seed are never kept in silo, never are they planted if moist Or having sprouted. In France the tubers are never planted till they have sprouted. A who purchased the young stallion Bell Boy tuber four ounces in weight, and having few eyes is the model for seeding; if too large, it \$30,000, have concluded there is too much is waste; if too small, the shoots will be slender and dwarfy; if too many eyes, there will be too many stems, too many roots and too many tubers.

M. Parmentier was born at Montdidier. in the department of the Somme. It is to him that France is indebted for the introduction of the potato, as Sir Walter Raleigh claims the honor of doing the same for Ireand, on his estate near Youghal. It would perhaps be more accurate to say Parmentier popularized the propagation of the potato; he was its Peter the Hermit, since he went about the kingdom preaching up the advantages of the tuber. This was a century ago. His native town had already honored him with a statue, but it was only justice that Parisians should not forget a benefactor, whom they at one time nearly ridiculed to death. Parmentier bought a field close to the capital, he there cultivated his pota toes, and obtained from the king permission to have soldiers guard the field, when the potatoes were in flower, as the Parisians plucked flowers and stalks for nosegays. But he connived at their stealing the tubers. and by so doing converted the incredulous Parmentier presented Louis XVI, and Marie Antoinette with bouquets of potato flowers, that they wore at a ball; later he sent tubers, which were served at the royal Parisians have just erected a statue to him on his once potato field.

The Academy of Sciences of Paris has been since a long time occupied with the shape do plants receive it; if from the soil. by what combination; if from the air through what agency? The difficult question has been treated by Berthelot, Gantier, Drowin, and Schloesing. It does not appear that the solution has advanced much further than the famous experiments of Boussingault All agree upon one point, that a soil desti tute of humus and devoid of vegetation, can neither produce nitrogen nor absorb it from the atmosphere. Less clear is the hypothesis that microbes, in other words the agents of fermentation, play a fixed role in uniting the elements, or bringing about the changes. to produce nitrogen compounds. Another fact acquired is that the plant neither by its roots, nor by its leaves, absorbs free nitrogen. But the latter can indirectly ministe to vegetable nutrition by the air, as when electricity forms pitrate acid and ammonia. and both compounds can be washed by rain into the soil; or the circumambient air can, by entering the porosities of the soil, yield its nitrogen to effect new combinations And no matter in what form the latter may all, which are the vehicle for their entrance into the economy of the plant. The phenom. ena of nitrification are located in the or-

ganic matters of the soil. The arrangements for the agricultural section of the forthcoming International Exhibition next year in this city, are assuming concrete shape. It will of course be an agricultural show-thrown open to the world. spicuously engages present and likely future These subjects will be fixed upon in advance. through their respective chambers of agri- throws up its miniature forest. The dairy

culture. When the replies are received the French government will have a summary of wants, however, is a little lime. If the them made in French, English, German, and Spanish, and suggesting the most points for discussion. Authorities taking part in the discussions can either have their oral or written speeches simultaneously translated.

# Potato Fertilizers.

Potatoes require a different fertilizer than ome other crops; a manure that will be soluble and ready to be assimilated at once as plant food. The short period of time in which the tubers are formed, not usually over two weeks, requires a fine and rotted manure that will afford food for the plant with great rapidity. Hence, soluble commercial fertilizers, if they are properly prepared, make extraordinary yields of potatoes. The best yields are where the barnyard or stable manure is applied the previous fall. It will be rotted by spring and a greater yield of potatoes than if applied then. Potatoes need potash, phosphoric acid, and nitrogen in the fertilizers, and unless the soil has sufficient of them already, the application will pay hand

Light manuring does not pay in growing this crop so well as heavy manuring, and large and frequent application of fertilizers is the secret of successful potato culture. On heavy clay soils any manure, rich in nitrogen, makes a poor quality of potatoes. Potash and phosphates improve the quality. Nitrate of soda, superphosphate, and potash make an early and good potato. Do not cultivate late in the season, nor cultivate too deeply. There is more injury than good done by late culture. - Farm and Garden.

## Copperas as a Fertilizer.

Considerable inquiry has been made recently concerning the fertilizing qualities of copperas, as favorable reports have come from France, and these have prompted experiments. Copperas has been recommended from abroad as a valuable dressing for different crops, and remarkable results of experiments made on the other side are shown, to convince the doupting American fertilizer manufacturers. It is claimed that copperas prevents mildew, and a very weak solution destroys moss and the spores of mildew. An explanation of the favorable effect of copperas is that it increases the power of the plant for assimilation; there is a large percentage of fibre and nitrogen, but the increased crops are not due to a supply of sulphuric acid by the copperas, as superphosphates containing an abundance of the acid, proved to have less effect. The Connecticut Agricultural Station re-

port, just received, cites one instance where copperas was used as an experiment in this country, and it results in an increased yield of 600 pounds of corn, or 22 per cent. from the employment of 32 pounds of copperas per acre. The chemist of the station concludes from this investigation, and the that copperas will be found generally hope- raise corn. They are fed grass and roots. ful. He points out that it will be injurious to plants when applied in too large quantities, but that it may be found of advantage on rich garden land that has had an abundance of other fertilizer material for many

This is a subject which concerns all of and allotted by each State for such most solely upon foreign sources for information, instead of demonstrating in a way on their own territory whether copperas is a good material for crops or otherwise. It is time that such work was commenced, so that the public could be enlightened for increased business in the article. - Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

# Lime in the Dairy.

Henry Stewart, in the Country Gentleman, says: Quick me is as indispensable in the summer dairy as ice. It is exceedingly absorptive of moisture, taking up one third of its weight of it without having any appearance of moistness, and only falling slowly to a fine dry powder. A peck of freshly burned lime will thus absorb nine pounds of water, or the enormous quantity of four quarts; and when one realizes what table. He was at last victorious. Penitent it is to take so much water from the air floor and walls of a dairy-room 10 by 12 feet square and nine feet high, as has been done in a week, he will have some idea of the value of lime in this respect. In such a role of nitrogen in vegetation. In what dairy-room, I have made the air so dry by the use of lime that the cream became eathery, and ventilation to admit some moisture became requisite. This applies to the shallow-pan setting, which is indispensable when there is no ice; and in a dairy of this kind, operated in the summer, the air prevention of diseases that are communicannot help but be moist, because the air cable is within our control to a certain admitted by necessary ventilation must necessarily contain considerable moisture.

Supposing a careful dairyman goes into his milk-room on a warm day, and finds a diseases. First of all we must bear in mind close and disagreeable smell, which really arises from the evaporation from the milk in the pans. The milk is perhaps put in are to be avoided, we must have frequent the pans at 80 degrees of temperature in a changes of air. Then comes the necessity of dairy of 65 degrees. The warm milk throws all the details of cleanliness, which must be off vapor in which there is a peculiar odor, sometimes called "animal odor," and which is really much like (if not precisely the same) that of the perspiration from the skin of a cow, and this fills the dairy. The good, careful dairyman throws open the windows saying, "it wants some fresh air"; but he | we must admit that chloride of lime has no does not think that the air outside is 90 or superior for general use. It is much more 95 degrees of temperature, and holds three or three and a half ounces of water in suspension per 1,000 cubic feet of it. And so he opens the window, and as the fresh air Often spreading on a dish and dampen pours in and feels cool, although it is so ing with a little strong vinegar adds to its varm, because it is cooler than his heated effect. Corrosive sublimate has recently face and is in motion, he thinks, but wrongly, that he is doing something useful. The air pours in and pours out, and every time it is changed in the room it leaves two ounces of water (the difference between the mois-The newer features will be: A greater at- ture of the air at 95 degrees and 65 degrees on the walls and everything else in the dairy. partment of farm industry that most con- The next day the walls are saturated, and if of stone or brick and plaster, are trickling attention will be prominently dealt with. with water like a heavy dew. Then the mold appears; the red fungus which grows Questions relating thereto will be sent to in round spots upon the cream in moist air,

man wonders and is in despair. All he dairy-room is 10 by 12 by 9, and thus holds 1.000 cubic feet of air, a pound of limefresh from the kiln or dried in a hot ovenwill take all the excess of moisture out of it. and keep it dry enough for two or three weeks, when it should be changed for fresh

The Aultman & Taylor Company, Mansfield Ohio, to all buyers of Threshers, Engines and Saw Mills? Read their advertisement in as other column. You will save from \$40 to \$500 by buying their goods, which, for reputation are unexcelled in the market, and besides you have the satisfaction of dealing direct with

# Agricultural Items.

A PAMPHLET recently issued called "The Resources of Dakota," gives the cost of producing an acre of wheat in that territory as \$5.95. The yield at a low average, is twenty bushels to the acre.

THE New England Farmer says the cheapest oom farmers can get in their barn is in the basement. A basement barn is best for keeping stock comfortable in cold weather. For convenience in saving manure the basement parn is by far the best.

NITRE was formally obtained from the soil under old buildings, and it so impregnates earth under stables and barns that a load of it drawn upon the fields will do more good than an equal quantity of barnyard manure as usually made.

In six months of the current year, Tennessee farmers have used 3,600 tons of commay be thus accounted for.

reports from seventy counties in that State which go to indicate the present wheat crop will be the best since 1884. The harvest is over, and the average all over the State is es. timated at not less than twenty-two bushels fully equal to the best yet known. The corn acreage is the largest ever reported, and the crop is estimated at not less than two million

grewn in Manitoba are due in part, it is alleg ed, to the long days, as it is possible to read the newspapers till after nine o'clock at night, and during the three months of May, June and July, they have over 200 hours more daylight than in the southern part of this State. And potatoes grow wonderfully under such conditions, light being the great factor in growth.

THE highest price paid in the world for cat tle sold on the hoof, is in a country where they never raise an ear of corn, and don't feed it. That is in the northeast of Scotland animals to market in better condition, and evidence which comes from France, Japan get one cent or three-quarters of a cent a and Germany, that experiments should be pound, at least, more for them than for any continued, although he does not believe other cattle in the market, and they cannot Most farmers greatly underestimate the

value of a coat of paint on their farm imple ments. These tools are a great item of ex pense, and ought to be taken good care of Exposure to the weather is more destructive to them than the wear they get. A coat of paint preserves the materials, fills up the the agricultural statens, and it is surprising cracks and joints, and keeps them looking that experiments have not been made on new. Half a dollar's worth of paint will go s good ways on them, and can be applied purposes. So far, they have depended al- rainy day, with more profit than going to

in the mow through not being well cured as that which is cut earlier. To prevent it from becoming "smoky" it should be cut when there is no dew or rain upon it, and put into upon the dark subject, and a chance opened heaps, in which it should stand twenty-four hours or longer, that the juice that is in the stalk may sweat out. Then give it an hour or so of sun and air, and it will be found t be more thoroughly dried through than it would be by two days of hot sun. While this method of curing may not make it more nu tritious or more easily digested than any sun drying, it will prevent it from being smoky and it therefore will not be so bad to feed t horses that have the heaves, or to cows with tuberculosis.

> " I can heartily say to any young man who is wanting good employment, work for John son & Co. follow their instructions and you will succeed." So writes an agent of B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main Street, Richmond Va., and that's the way all of their men talk.

# Che Poultry Pard.

# Since it has come to be realized that the

poisonous quality can be carefully guarded, A drachm dissolved in a gallon of lukewarm water and sprinkled over the walls and floors of your coops attacks and destroys the spores and is thorough in its effect. You will find that chloride of lime one part and nine parts plaster of paris is good for disinfecting masses of organic matter, vaults, etc. It is cheap and can be used wher there is cholera or roup in your runs. A mixture of two ounces of corrosive sublimate and a half a pound of sulphate of copper in a gallon of water is a radical disinfectant.

Did you know the remarkable offer made by

mercial fertilizers. Perhaps the statement that the wheat crop of Tennessee is much finer than had been expected, an average of twenty bushels per acre being looked for,

THE Kansas Farmer in a late issue presen

THE exceptionally fine crops of potatoes

Over-RIPE grass is frequently damaged

# Disinfectants.

extent, a great deal of attention has been given to all classes of articles that are believed to neutralize the spread of contagious that nothing can supplant a thorough airing, ventilation and sunlight. While draughts observed at all times. Years ago all looked on chloride of lime to be the first and principal disinfectant : since then other compounds have come in for their share of attention Some have proven to be good in specific cases, and all do some good; but in the mair pleasant than the carbolic acid compounds It is often necessary to use so freely in your coops that the odor becomes perceptible

come into extensive use, where its intens

A WONDERFUL SUCCESS!

"BIG INJUN" 3-WHEEL SULKY PLOW! Practical, Simple, Light, Strong.

# CALE MANUFACTURING CO., ALBION, MICHICAN. A thorough heating of a room will disinfect MMODEL DISC

to a large extent when your poultry have been subject to gapes, cholera or roup. If a board floor, fill an iron kettle partly with ashes; build a fire in it and place in the niddle of the coop. In the kettle on the fire place one pound of sulphur and one ounce of saltpetre, close all the doors and windows tight. It will destroy the life of everything it comes in contact with. Use the disinfectants named as occasion requires. and you will gain a point in the care of your

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FANNY FIELD says, in the Prairie Farmer: After chickens are weaned, do not be in a hurry to crowd them into the porltry-house. Let them remain in the nursing coops until they outgrow them; then either let them take to the tree, or colonize them in roosting sheds made A-shape and open at each end. If foxes are troublesome in your locality, make wire screen doors for each end, and close the shed securely after the chickens go to roots. If there are neither owls or chicken-thieves in your neighborhood, I should advise the trees as roosting-places for the chickens until cold weather in the fall. For two seasons our chickens roosted in the apple trees in the orchard from the time they out grew the coops until the latter part of October, and we never had better "luck" with our young stock. We didn't drive the chicks into the trees; the coops were placed under the trees in the first place, and the chicks took to the trees when they go

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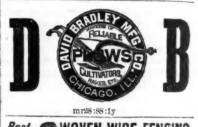
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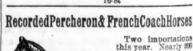




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# Korticultural.

THE STRAWBERRY IN 1888.

The present season has been a rather unavorable one for this delicious fruit, owing to excessive rains and cold weather during its period of development. But Mr. J. T. Lovett has been keeping watch of some of the newer sorts, and records his observations in Orchard and Garden. He says:

Monmouth fully sustained, everywhere 1 I saw it, what was said of it a year ago, viz., fully as productive as the Crescent. much larger in size, firmer, earlier, and with the same bright color of fruit and healthful. enduring plant. In fact it excels Crescent in endurance of plant and as I saw it at Thos. G. Zane's and Parry's, it was even more productive and averaged nearly the size. A valuable feature of it is that unlike most varieties it maintains its size throughout the season, also its firmness and fine dayor, which is owing to the fact that its bliage is as fresh, clean and vigorous at the close of the season as it is at the beginning, a power possessed by no other strawberry I have ever known. Mr. Zane complains that the variety has not been treated justly by not being figured of larger size. As it possesses also a perfect blossom, it by far apersedes Crescent and all other early beries; and as an early sort, fills the entire

Haveriand Seedling proves unusually true to the disseminator's description, being of the form and appearance stated in the illustration and description. Plant vigorous and enormously prolific, but it is too small and soft for a profitable market variety.

Either re-named old varieties or reproductions of the same, we have Truitt's Surprise (Seth Boyden), Anna Forrest (Monarch of the West). Peerless (Cumberland Triumph, also known as Jumbo by some), Ontario or Great Ontario (Sharpless). Hoffman's Seedling is, I am convinced, an improvement upon the old Numan's Prolific or Charleston, being larger and longer in form but otherwise very like it in plant and fruit-hence valuable at the south, but inferior to many popular sorts and of no value at the north-say north of the latitude of Baltimore.

Mammoth is evidently a child of foreign parents and unsuited to general culture. Even on the grounds of the introducer and the originator, as well as at Monmouth and everywhere else I saw it, under the highest and best culture, it refused to produce more than a few scattering, ill-formed berries. I must pronounce it a decided failure.

lewell is also a failure except on very deep rich soil. The fruit is fine, but even with good culture there almost no plants to produce it, and these few are so feeble that they give almost no foliage to protect the truit, which in consequence is scalded and ruined. I regret to record a failure in New Jersey.

Summit.-What is said of Jewell will apply equally to this. The fruit would be fine if one could only get it. Crimson Cluster behaves very much the

same as Jewell and Summit, enduring the unfavorable season slightly better. Cohanzick .- An utter and entire failure.

Ohio is also a failure—being inferior to its parent, Kentucky, both in plant and fruit, and with a pistillate blossom.

ents it makes a splendid showing on the grounds of Thos. G. Zane, the introducer; pots, and kept in a sunny place until the not only the fruit being fine but the plant is time arrives for taking them indoors. They also excellent and exceedingly prolific. Bomba.—On the originator's grounds this

did splendidly considering the season. It s. however, a large, handsome berry and like all other fine sorts, demands good bed; but usually it is safer to keep them in culture. I have watched this berry for many the pots. These should be laid on their years, and find many merits and as yet no sides in a shady position, but not so that mportant defects.

lific variety yet produced and the fruit is of should be be kept from them until autumn. good size and handsome. But it is deficient | The plants should then be taken from the or a hot dry season. In firmness it is a little | carefully, and new, rich, well-manured soil ing a soil giving foliage in abundance. soil and barrels of ground bone, when the vield of fine fruit will. I think, astonish even " Pomona "

Jessie is valuable. Possessing, as it does, much foreign blood, it yields somewhat to ed by florists, and the mode of preparing the heat and drouth of the season, but the growth of plant and crop is good, the berries The great object in view in handling the average large and of great beauty and high quality. To succeed with it, I plainly see, it demands good culture and soil.

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Bubach proves itself one of the few real good things. In vigor of plant and yield of fruit it is wonderful, even under careless culture. The fruit too, is large and handsome, specimens in many instances being enormous. Unfortunately, however, the fruit, like Col. Cheney-to which it perhaps owes its origin-is so soft as to render it unfit for shipment. Were it not for this, and the blossom being pistillate, it would be dif- gar. It will not be long now before apples ficult to estimate its value as a main crop. With these defects it is indeed a very valu- large number of early apple trees will find

able strawberry. Belmont gives much disappointment. Like Bidwell, which always bids so well in growth of plant and profuse bloom, it gives but little fruit, most of which is guarled in groceries is manufactured on a large scale an i knotty by reason of the blossom blasting. Thus it has been at Monmouth for two years and also at Mr. Zane's and Messrs. water, adding a little yeast, and exposing Parry's and elsewhere. I am pained to see it behave in such an unsatisfactory manner; slowly through a cask filled with beech or oak for the fruit itself, when properly developed,

is certainly very fine. ltaska.-In strong and vigorous growth of plant, splendid, and in quality, superb, grand, but in yield so poor as to render it Practically worthless. Thus it is at Monnouth and everywhere else I have seen it. This especially surprises me, as the strongest claim made for it by its originator and introducer (from whom my plants were re-

ceived) is its large yield. Gandy-Ah at last! Now we have ita large, firm, vigorous, prolific and beautiful, very late strawberry. I have watched it closely in various parts of the State, and can freely say I am more than pleased with it. I am delighted; for it has proved not only as good as in its home but in some instances even better. As the saying goes, if it does not make a noise in the strawberry growing world then I shall be more thoroughly disappointed than I have yet

been in a fruit. Its lateness is hard to comprehend. When I called at Mr. Zane's, he was picking his Kentuckys they being at their height, and we could not find a fully ripe berry of Gandy although the plants were loaded with green fruit in all sizes from the blossom. At Monmouth the first berries did not ripen until almost every other sort was giving its last fruit. The still more rapid, and if stirred once a day it lateness, firmness, vicorous growth, and endurance of plant of this are so remarkable that I do not believe anybody could describe them in a manner that would properly and fully impress them upon the reader -hence the value of the variety will not be compre hended until it has become generally

to the atmospheric exposure.

sequently be more rapid. If this amount be

stirred vigorously once a week it will be

made vinegars are always of inferior qual-

can be called a good article that has not a

be made in a hurry. A certain amount of

old stock in casks thoroughly impregnated

with acetic acid is necessary for its produc-

tion. The cider, after having passed through

the fermentation which converted the sugar

into alcohol and precipitated all solid matter

to the bottom, or threw off when the cask

was full and the bung open, is racked off

into other casks. A certain quantity, say

five gallons more or less, is weekly through

the summer season drawn out and added to

After the cider is added to the stock the

whole is stirred vigorously. This operation

may be repeated once or twice a week, or

not so often during the summer, just owing

to the temperature. Good vinegar cannot

be made from poor watery cider. Sweet ap-

ples make the best. Unfortunately your

city markets are full of poor stuff, quickly

and cheaply made from whiskey and water.

A little of the former mixed with a large

quantity of the latter produces acetic acid

very rapidly. This now greatly injures the

A barrel of pure cider vinegar was offered

on the market by a farmer. The grocer

after tasting the vinegar would not buy it,

saving that he could not sell it, as his custom-

ers wanted sharp vinegar (made out of whis-

ky,) and consequently no sale. Hence we

do not see why every farmer who owns an

orchard should not only have for his own

use the pure cider vinegar, but can sell to

shose less fortunate in the ownership of an

Hints on Growing Late Cabbage.

heavily, and thoroughly prepared before set-

ting the plants if you wish to grow a good

crop. After the ground is marked for set-

ting, apply 200 lbs. of superphosphate, 200

lbs. plaster, and 60 lbs. of salt, thoroughly

mixed together, dropping a small handful

in each hill, and cover several inches deep

with soil. The plants should be pulled at

least twenty-four hours before setting, and

placed in shallow boxes containing an inch

of damp soil or rotten sawdust, setting the

plants up in the boxes with the roots on the

soil in the box. Do not pour water on the

tops of the plants, as it will make them heat

and spoil; but it may be put on the roots

without injury to them. The boxes of plants

may be left out of doors in the light, and

the rootlets will form on the plants in from

twelve to twenty-four hours. And the

plants will be in fine condition for setting

whether it rains or not. The plants will do

better if they are set after four o'clock in

the afternoon: but I have very little loss of

plants by setting any time when the field is

thoroughly prepared. I use a dibber for set-

ting plants, first making the hole with the

dibber, placing the plants into the hole stick

the dibber into the soil by the side of the

plant, pressing the soil against the roots.

The cultivator should be started in the field

very soon after the plants are set, and

as long as there is room for the horse to

pass through the rows without injury to the

weeds by hoeing, drawing the soil towards

The ground for cabbage must be manured

market for pure cider vinegar.

orchard.

the half filled hogshead containing stock.

Preparing the Window Garden for Winter, To have a successful window garden dur-

ing the winter requires much forethought during the summer. Now is the time to be gin to prepare the plants for their winter flowering, and if a healthy, vigorous growth is obtained before it is time to take them up in the pots the chances are that satisfactory results will be had throughout the winter. Free blooming during the prope season is a sure sign of strength and health fulness in the plants; but it should be remembered that every flower produced exhausts a certain amount of vitality from the main stalk. At the close of each flowering season the plants are in a weaker condition and unfitted to stand any heavy strain up on their strength. Nature has ordained that they should have a resting spell after the summer's labors; when it is intended that they should bloom during the winter, the rest must be taken in summer. In fact, unless the flowers are pinched back, and prevented from blooming during summer, very few and poor flowers will be had in winter. The roses are probably the most delicate plants to handle for winter window gardens, so that their foliage will be kent in health and buds strong. It is not safe to transplant rose bushes for winter blooming in the autumn, and hence it is advisable to grow the plants in pots through summer-As soon as the flower buds appear, pinch off, and well water the bushes and manure regularly. This will send all the vitality of the bushes into branches and roots, which will become well matured and ripened by autumn. An occasional syringing is necessary to keep the foliage clean and free from all destructive insects, and all sudden changes in the atmosphere must be avoided. If the pots are taken from the house to the garden, a clear warm day should be selected for the work. If the roots and foliage are both kept in a strong vigorous condition. and the vitality of the bushes is not sapped away by the flowers, the plants ought to bloom all winter. Fuchsias should be treated in almost the same way as the roses for winter blooming. Keep in pots in the summer, and place in a shady place with abundance of water. Pinch the flowers off as fast as they appear, until late in autumn, when the air is becoming cool enough to bring the pots indoors. The flowers make beaut ful ornaments in the window, for they are one mass of blossoms throughout the cold season, when properly handled. Next to fuchsias come geraniums for winter plants. They are prized by all lovers of the beautiful, and all the care devoted to them is amply repaid by the satisfaction obtained from seeing and smelling the sweet-scented blossoms. The double varieties are always the most valued; but as they do not bloom Daisy.—Among the brand new sorts this so well as the singles, it is always better to is perhaps the most promising. At all have a good supply of both on hand. The should be run through the field once a week cuttings of early spring should be struck in should not be allowed to bloom, but all the wood or foliage they can make will do them no harm. Sometimes calla lilies are taken out of the pots and planted in the garden their branches will be broken or pressed too Lida is perhaps the most wonderfully pro- heavily against the ground. All water in foliage, hence will not endure a dry soll pots, the old soil shaken from the roots very

depended upon that fine lilies will be had

the winter through. These are the principal

flowers for the window garden, but many

others, almost as beautiful, are recommend-

them for winter blooming is about the same-

plants is to prevent them from exhausting

their vitality in the summer season, and also

to force them to make as much wood as

Cider Vinegar.

difficult to sell the surplus of summer and

fall apples owing in great measure to their

lack of keeping qualities. One good way to

dispose of them is to work them into vine-

will begin to ripen and those who have a

the following article from the N. E. Home-

Good wholesome citer vinegar is seldom

met with nowadays in a grocery. The pro-

duct called cider vinegar sold everywhere

directly from alcohol by diluting it with

the mixture to the air. The last operation is

best effected by causing the liquor to trickle

shavings which have been previously soak-

ed in vinegar. This process is known as

the quick process of making vinegar, and

it is very sharp. It is reasonable to suppose

that good vinegar cannot be made in this

way. The best vinegar, therefore, can be

made on every farm from the sugar contain-

ed in the juice of apples, and is the one in

the manufacture of which farmers are in-

terested, and which is the best for general

When cider is exposed to air the yeast

principle soon begins to operate and cause

the first fermentation by which a little starch

is converted into sugar, but almost simul-

taneously the stronger fermentations begin

by which the sugar is converted into alco-

hol. If the temperature is low, and the

cider left undisturbed, it will rest here for

domestic use.

stead suggestive and of value:

possible. - Horticultural Times.

# The Nursery Business in France.

N. Y. Experiment Station.

Mr. Irving Rouse, in a paper read before the American Nurserymen's Convention in this city last month, gave the following account of how the business is carried on in France:

The first thing that strikes an observer is the lack of instruments considered necesacking also, which is improved by its hav- put in, and the stalks freely watered. If sary on this side of the Atlantic; no cultithe roots are in a good position when the vators, no harrows, no plows, and no horses What this variety requires is a deep, rich plants are taken from the pots, it can be with which to work them. Not one nurseryman in ten owns a horse, or has any use for one. As the Irishman said, "the ground is plowed with a spade." With the assistance of mattocks, it is also cultivated with a spade. No use for tree or seedling diggers. It seems hardly credible, but the proprietor of a nursery of over 200 acres said a plow had not touched his ground in more than fifty years. As horses are not used, all the land can be utilized: no fence corners are left untilled. Our deep system of cultivation is, of course, not possible; the only thing that can be done is to keep the ground Unless near a large market it is often of hoes. At great expense the ground is manured very heavily; the fertilizers being carried from the compost heaps in baskets upon the backs of the workmen. If some of our people who think they have a hard time could see women packing out manure, at 40 cents a day, for 12 hours' work, they would conclude that there were people worse off than they, and a worse country to live ln than the United States. Labor is cheap, but land is high, \$1,000 per acre being the average price near the large towns. The dearness of land and the cheapness of labor account for the lack of labor-saving machin-

ery. A first-class standard apple tree in France must have a stem at least six feet without limbs, and it frequently has a stem ten or twelve feet in height. Cherry and pear trees are grown in the same way. The extra age and size make the price high, the ruling price being 30 cents for standard pear, 20 to 25 cents for standard apple, and 25 to 30

cents for cherries. The tree agent and dealer are unknown in France; most of the orders being sent direct to the nurseries. A good deal of stock, however, is sold at the fall fairs. 'The peasants come in from the surrounding ountry with cart loads of trees, and the nurserymen say that the peasant seller always has on hand any sort the customer may ask for. It was the opinion of Mr Rouse that the temptation to substitute under the whole system is greater than under

the agent and dealer plans. The climate and soil of France produce fine fruit, and we are indebted to the French weeks and perhaps months. With a rise of for many of our finest sorts; but neither the

fermentation begins, called the acetic acid. knows what it is to use fruit as we use it. The change will be slow or rapid, according In no city in Europe can so fine fruit be bought as can be found in New York, and If the cider fills the barrel the change will in no country in Europe is fruit within the be slow; if the barrel is half full the exposmeans of the working classes, as it is in our ure will be greater, and the change will con-

The Banding System W. G. Klee, State Fruit Pest Inspector,

will be more rapid still. These very rapidly says of the banding system to catch the larvæ of the codling moth, that its usefulness ity, having a stinging taste. No vinegar is based on the observed habit of the larvæ when leaving the apple to seek shelter under rich "body" and a fine aroma. It cannot the bark. The band about the tree provides artificial shelter for the worm, and the majority of the larvæ, no doubt, find their way to it, although a sufficient numplaces on fences, buildings etc., and perhaps more than anywhere else, under clods at the foot of the tree; and it is here in an old orchard that cocoons are invariably found. To band most effectively the ground of the whole orchard, and especially immedi ately around the tree should be thoroughly pulverized. The greatest obstacle of the suc cess of the banding or any other system of pest destruction lies in the neglect of contiguous or near by owners in permitting their own trees to become infested, harboring the pests to fly away and spread havoc in all the neighborhood. Under the present defective law no adequate power is vested in the hands of the authorities, nor provision made for expenses to permit the thorough disinfection of orchards. It is expected, how ever, that this will be remedied by the next legislature. Growers are cautioned to keep careful watch upon bands in position upon

# Perfecting Cabbage Heads.

Fruit-Grower.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune

Mr. M. P. Brewer, my nearest neighbor an authority on gardening in this region called me out this morning to the opening of a trench in which he planted worthless cabbages last fall. At that time the smal plants had not begun to head, and seemed fit only for stock-feed or compost heap, Nevertheless he set them in the trench. threw a little earth around them, piled on top a lot of old tomato vines, etc., then left them to their fate. Very soon the snow came; there was a high bank over that trench all winter, and there this excellent culinary vegetable grew, headed and matur ed, for he found to-day a great heap of fine looking cabbages than we see in marketthey were real cabbage-heads, with no rusty, sunburned leaves. Last year our late cabbage was nearly a failure; such scarcity of this general favorite has seldom peer known here; hence this treasure-trove is op-

I tested the quality in coldslaw for dinner, and found it exceedingly good -crisp, tender and well-flavored; we thought it little better than ordinary cabbage. Nothing can fail to be of interest pertaining to the growth, habits or peculiarities of this vegetable, which is said to be "in almost daily use throughout the civilized world. From a poor beginning it has reached its present state of perfection by slow degree nd careful selection. Fom an inferior stock there has been developed a wonderful progeny, as cauliflower, brussels sprouts, savoy and red cabbage, with broccoli and its sorts, thus giving us a greater variety of edibles from a single species than we have obtained from any other plant, I believe, cabbages, which must be kept free from that we have found good and desirable for food.

the plants the last time hoeing .- E. S. Goff, Evaporated Raspherries. At the summer meeting of the Ohio State Horticultural Society, some of the Barnesville berry growers stated that they found the Shaffer to be a valuable sort for evaporating, as the fruit lost but little more in drying than that of the black varieties and brought a better price in market. To test the matter, several trials were made with this and other well knows varieties, at the the experiment station. Contrary to what many would undoubtedly expect, the Shaffer stands but little below the Ohio and Gregg. The two latter varied a little in different trials, but gave on an average at the rate of nine pounds of dried fruit per bushel. The best result obtained with the Schaffer was eight and a half pounds per bushel, while the average was eight pounds. In one trial the fruit was dried more than necessary, as shown by the fact that other samples of each sort that was dried much less are still keeping well, although quite soft. If a bushel of Shaffer berries will give within a pound as much dried fruit as will a bushel of Ohio or Gregg, and will sell for more per pound, then wideawake clean and the surface loosened up by the use fruitgrowers do not need to be told what variety to plant.

# Horticultural Items.

THE Benton Harbor Palladium says Grant Woodruff picked 210 quarts of cherries as day's work during the cherry season.

INSECTS are injuring the grape crop in some parts of Monroe County. On sandy lands the crop will be a partial failure.

In Susquehanna Co., Pa., in 1887, over 10,000 bushels of strawberries were raised, and the average net price to growers was \$2.25 per bushel.

An Alabama melon grower raised 200 acres of melons last year, and cut 150,000 for secd Northern seedsmen buy these seeds and their custemers find they cannot grow fine melons from them.

THE Orange County Farmer says the Gregg is a good respherry to sell but a mighty poor one to eat. It is large and handsome but deficient in flavor and lacking in sprightli.

GRAPES are good for that mysterious dis ease known as malaria. Eat all you can, several pounds per day, but be sure they are ripe. There is no healthier fruit than the grape unless it be the strawberry.

J. B. HEATON, of Portage County, O., has caught over 5,000 curcultos in an orchard of 175 peach, apricot, almond and plum trees, the number varying from four on a cold morning to 800 on a hot one.

SPEAKING of a plant which has been recon

water-creas, Barbarea procox, a correspond ent of the Country Gentleman says both it and another, B. Vulgaris, are intolerable nuisances and should not be sold without warning of heir character

None of the remedies recommended for the peach grub, or porer, which works in the trunks of the trees, is equal to the plain practical one of "going for him" with the point of a pocket-knife, or sharpened wire, tracing the burrows in the bark to the bottom and destroying the grubs. It is a sure extermina tor-for that particular grub, at least.

Dounty, N. Y., lives at Westfield and owns 190 acres of vineyards. Not content with this, he will set 75 acres more the coming ber to give future trouble find other hiding spring. On each thirty acres he builds a acking house, and places the tract under the care of a competent vineyardict.

W. F. MASSEY, in the Philadelphia Press. says: "I have never yet found any necessity for boxes or muslin covers over chills of uashes and melons. No insect in the garden is more easily driven than the striped squash bug. I grow squashes and melous by the thousand hills and easily get rid of the bugs while helping my vines. As soon as the young plants and the bugs appear I dust the hills with very fine flour of bone. The bugs go at once and the bone fleur helps the growth

A CORRESPONDENT of the Nebraska Horticul.urist who knows what he wants and is not afraid to speak up, has a good word for the Crescent strawberry. He says: "Epicures and connoisseurs say its quality is poor, exe. crable, etc.; that it is soft, sour, etc., while now and then one bobs up serenely, after eating a mess of big, flabby berries, and trees, and destroy all larvæ before they esnourns for the lost flavor of the gamey wild cape to become the progenitors of a later strawberry. Now, if the Copper-clad Cres brood, otherwise the band becomes a hatchcent has not more of the gamey, piquant wild ing nest instead of a destroyer. - California strawberry flavor in its composition than any tame strawberry ever invented, then I don't know what flavor is. It is not large -that is, it is not so large as a musk melon, neither to at hollow. It is sour. That's a fact, and it is not insipid. It is soft. Who wants a strawberry that you have to crack with a hammer, or which pops and crackles in your mouth ike a Little Romanite apple? 'It will not ship.' It will ship if it is picked, handled and acked properly."

> The record of cures accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla can never be completely written The peculiar curative powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla are successful when everything else has failed. If your blood is impure, your di gestion out of order, try Hood's Sarsanarilla

# Apiarian.

Keep the Colonies Strong. H. L. Boardman, in the Canadian Bee Journal says:

I find that it is no unusual thing, in colonies wintered inside, to find brood-rearing suspended from some cause, after it has been well advanced, suggesting that the favorable conditions for breeding had been exhausted. These suggestions are further strengthened when, on setting out such colonies, the queen resumes laying and the normal conditions are restored. Those bee keepers who report their bees always breeding up strong and filling the hive with brood until late in the season, in confinement, have been able to secure a very desirable condition: one which I am free to admit that I have not always been able to secure. It is my experience that within the average season, brood rearing will begin earlier with colonies wintered juside than with those on the summer although this is not invariably so. It is desirable when once it is begun that it should be continued uninterrupted, and when I discover that breeding is being suspended I cannot feel satisfied to leave the bees long inside, but set them out, and after they have kad a cleansing flight and quenched their thirst, which I suspect may be the principal cause

them to remain on the summer stands. When bees are first set out they are usually strong enough, if wintered well, to protect the brood against serious injury for several days of severe cold. The most serious results are to be feared from the brood being chilled late in the season when the bees have diminished and the proportion of brood is much greater and consequently much more exposed. I have no fears of serious results from cold on strong, vigorous colonies at any season of the year, it is only those that are not strong and vigorous that give me the most anxiety.

It is a matter of economy then to have no light colonies, but we are compelled to accept things as we find them, and we find light colonies in the spring in most apiaries. and to care for such colonies is the part of spring management that causes the bee keeper the most trouble. The use of the division boards for such to contract the brood nest, with natural stores placed back of it to which the bees have access, is undoubtedly among the best methods for building up such colonies; and if natural stores are not at hand, combs filled with sugar syrup or honey may be used instead. I have never been quite able to understand why practical bee-keepers should advocate spreading the broad to induce extra efforts on the part of the queen. The very opposite practice, that of keeping the brood as compic; as possible, has been much more satisfactory with me under all circumstances. Even when using the division board I prefer to add the combs, as they are needed, to the outside of the brood-nest.

To sum up the whole matter, then, in order to have strong colonies overflowing with bees at the beginning of the honey harvest, have them strong and well provided when they go into winter quarters. They will then usually come out strong in the spring and build up and be strong for the harvest.

Strong colonies at all seasons are the key to success in bee-keeping.

D. A. JONES, of Beeton, Ont., has just made a shipment of 50 colonies of bees to Manitoba, to a point beyond Winnipeg. This is the greatest distance to which so large a shipment has ever been made. The bees were sent in Combination hives, by

\$230 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. 30 best sell bees were sent in Combination hives, by express, and a practical bee-keeper went in charge of them.

Wax is often adulterated with earth. meal, resin, etc. The two first render it temperature, or stirring frequently, the third Frenchman, Englishman nor the German mended in some quarters as a substitute for brittle and grayish, and may be detected

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



and separated by melting the wax, when the impurities may be strained out. Resin makes the fracture smooth and shining instead of granular, and may be dissolved in cold alcohol, while the wax remains untouched. Tallow or suct renders the wax softer, and gives it an unpleasant odor when

THE editor of the Canadian Bee Journals giving his experience with foul brood says: Last season we experimented with phenol. as did also Mr. A. 1. Root, and neither had the success which would enable us to re commend it as a permanent cure. It did relieve, and to a certain extent cure, the colonies afflicted, but we could not depend upon it as lasting."

A CALIFORNIA writer in Bee Gleanings tells that a sick man planted a little hoarhound, intending to use the product in making tea for the cure of his ailment. Wind and water and sheep have scattered the seed abroad, and the plant flourishes far and near. The writer says his bees have access to it, but complains that the honey they make is strong, dark, granulates easy and is bitter. He offers his honey at five cents a pound. Possibly the hoarhound honey may be utilized by hoarhound candy makers, and for medicinal syrup with that flavor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Agonizing Itch and Pain disappeared, and now I am entirely free from the disease. My blood seems to be thoroughly purified, and my general health is

greatly benefited." LYMAN ALLEN, Sexton N. E. Church, North Chicago, Ill. "My son had salt rheum on his hands and the calves of his legs, so bad that they would crack open and bleed. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla and is entirely cured." J. B. STAN-

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DETROIT, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1888.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit tes as second class matter.

## WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 22,980 bu., against-24,211 bn. the previous week, and 453,104 bu. fcr corresponding week in 1887. Shipments for the week were 48,349 bu. against 30,843 bu. the previous week and 304,789 bu. the corresponding week in 1887. The stocks of wheat new held in this city amount to 129,345 Du., against 164,651 bu. last week and 223,152 bu. at the corresponding date in 1887. The visible supply of this grain on July 14 was 22,418,484 bu. against 23,031, 727 the previous week, and 31,496,898 for the corresponding week in 1887. This shows a decrease from the amount reported the previous week of 612,879 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 9,078,414 bu.

The condition of affairs abroad is having a strengthening effect upon markets on this side of the Atlantic. It appears certain that crop prospects in Europe are far from being favorable, and that in some sections the yield will be far below what it was a year ago. France is the worst sufferer as yet, and the speculators there are said to be buying heavily in order to be ready for an advance in values, which is regarded as certain. Prices are higher in all domestic markets, although new wheat has begun to come forward. Taking prices of old wheat for a basis the past week shows an advance of %c per bu, on both white and red. Futures of course have not advanced so much, because it will soon be possible for new wheat to be delivered on contracts. Still the market advanced 1/4@1/4c on the various deals yesterday, and closed firm. New York, Chicago and St. Louis were higher yesterday, and cables were firmer.

The following table exhibits the daily clos ing prices of spot wheat in this market from July 2d to July 20th, inclusive:

July	2 3	No. 1 White. 8914 9014	No. 2 Red. 86 86 86 86	No. 8 Red.
44	4			
4.6	5	91	8614	
8.	6	9134	86%	
46	7	9114	8614	
6.6	9	91	86%	
46	10	91	86	
44	11		86	
84	12	91	87	****
66	18	91	961/	7756
44	14	91	8614	
	16	911/	87	****
64	17	9176	8734	****
44		9179		
46	18	9214	87	****
44	19	981	87	
44	20	921/2	88	

For No. 2 red the closing prices on the various deals each day of the past week

were as follows:			
	July.	Aug.	Sept
Saturday	88%	831/6	835
Monday	88%	8314	84
Tuesday		83%	834
Wednesday	83%	8814	883
Thursday	83 %	88	834
Friday	85	83%	84

The poor prospect of the wheat crop Europe is starting buying on this side, and the outlook for sellers is much better than at this time last year,

New wheat from Southern Indiana reache Detroit the past week.

Winter wheat has been harvested in the South, and yielded below expectation in the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama. It has improved slightly in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. A marked improvement is noted in this State. Reports from the Pacific Coast are also more favorable.

The East Indian wheat crop, final estimate, is placed at 16,000,000 bu. more than last season. Stocks of old wheat, however, are exhausted, and most of this increased yield will be required to replenish stocks. It is not likely, therefore, that exports from that country will be much if any larger than last season.

Late advices from France report the weather as very unfavorable. It is now estimated that the wheat crop of that country will be from 50 to 60 millions of bushels short of an average yield. This would make the requirements of foreign wheat by that country very large. The past year she imported over 25,000,000 bushels.

The latest official report from Hungary shows some improvement in crops generally in which wheat participated, but the crop will still be below that of last year. Rye. barley and oats are also reported to be very

In Germany wheat will turn out fair, but rye, upon which the masses depend for bread, is from 20 to 30 per cent short.

The Russian government is considering, and will probably adopt, a plan for establishing grain elevators at all export ports and on various railway lines. Elevators would have to be provided for 660,000 tons of grain and would cost the government 20,000,000 roubles, or about \$15,000,000 In order to provide a sinking fund for the cost of the system, it is recomm ended that a zax of half a copeck per pound (%c. per 36

lbs.) be levied on exported grain, which it is estimated would yield an annual income of 1,500,000 roubles. The weather in Russia has been so unfavorable for the past two weeks that the early promise of a bountiful yield of wheat has been spoiled, and it is not believed the yield will be even fair. Taken as a whole the crop outlook is the poorest in Europe for two or three years.

The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage to Great Britain and the Continent of Eu-

-	rope:  Visible supply On passage for United Kingdom On passage for Continent of Europe.	Bushels 23,623.58 19,736,00 4,008,000	
	Total bushels June 30, 1888 Total previous week Total two weeks ago Total July 2, 1888	47 367,98 48,294,53 48,162,69 56,469,13	

The estimated receipts of foreign and home-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending July 7 were 339,960 bu. more than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks ending June 23 the receipts are estimated to have been 2,565,960 bu. less than the consumption. The receipts show a decrease for those eight weeks of 323,016 bu. as compared with the corresponding eight

Shipments of wheat from India for the week ending July 7, 1888, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange, aggregated 940,000 bu., of which 720,000 was for the United Kingdom and 220,-000 to the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 2,020,000 bushels, of which 1,420,000 went to the United Kingdom and 600,000 to the Continent. The shipments from that country from April 1, the beginning of the crop year, to July 7, aggregate 14,020,000 bu., about equally divided between the United Kingdom and the Continent. The wheat on passage from India June 26 was estimated at 5,632,000 bu. One year ago the quantity was 75,552,000 bu.

The Liverpool market on Friday was quoted dull with poor demand. Quotations for American wheat are as follows: No. 2 winter, 6s, 636d, @6s, 736d, per cental; No. 2 spring, 63. 61/d. @68. 71/d.; California No. 1 6s. 71/d@6s. 81/d.

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 10,485 br., against 12,378 bu. the previous week, and 1,338 bu. for the corresponding week in 1887. Shipments for the week were 7,115 bu., against 463 bu. the previous week, and 2.053 bu, for the corresponding week in 1887. The visible supply of corn in the country on July 14 amounted to 9.332,091 bu. against 10.170. 395 bu, the previous week, and 8,674,259 buat the same date in 1887. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week indicated of 838,304 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 37,823 bu. against 42,360 bu. last week, and 744 bu, at the corresresponding date in 1887. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows an increase of 657,832 bu. Corn shows a further decline, the result of weakness at the west, and the favorable weather conditions generally experienced throughout the corn belt. There are scattered sections in which the crop is not doing well, put it is seldom the outlook over such a large area is so favorable as at present. Prices here are lower than a week ago, No. 2 selling at se per bu., and No. 4 at 461/2c. For De cember delivery 41c was asked for No. 2. At Chicago the market closed yesterday with a stronger tone, although at the opening considerable weakness was shown. As compared with a week ago values there show a slight advance, and No. 2 closed there only 1/2c per bu. below Detroit figures It was undoubtedly a falling off in receipts which turned the market upwards when the feeling was generally favorable to a further decline. Latest quotations in that market yesterday were 47%@47%c for No. 2 spot, 47%c for August delivery, 47%c for September, and 46%c for October, closing

steady. The Liverpool market on Friday was dull and demand poor. The following are the latest cable quotations from Liver pool: Spot mixed, 4s. 7d. per cental. In cutures July delivery sold at 4s. 61/4d., August at same figures, and September at 4s. 6% d. per cental.

OATS. The receipts at tills point for the week were 36,373 bu., against 16,228 bu. the previous week, and 24,110 bu, for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week were nothing against 3,156 bu. the previous week, and 2,440 bu. for same week in

1887. The visible supply of this grain on July 14 was 3,468,325 bu., against 4,449,809 bu, the previous week, and 2,075,165 at the corresponding date in 1887. The visible supply shows a decrease of 981,484 bu. or the week indicated. Stocks held in store here amount to 14,581 bu., against 4,179 bu. the previous week, and 7,130 bu. at the corresponding date in 1887. Oats are lower at all points than a week ago. The near approach of the harvest and the fine promise of the growing crop in all the western and northwestern states are weakening the markets. No. 2 white have declined here to 37%c, last week the price was 40c; No. 2 mixed did not advance with No. 2 white, and therefore did not decline to so great an extent; now quoted at 35c, and rather weak. In futures closing quotations were as follows: No. 2 white, August delivery, 281/4c; No. 2 mixed, August, 26c; September, 251/4c. At Chicago oats are quiet but steady, with spot and near futures at about the same range quoted a week ago, while late futures are a shade lower. Business is not active, but the demand is very steady. No. 2 mixed spot are quoted at 30%@31c, July delivery at 30%c, August at 25%c, September at 24%c, and October at same figures. The New York market yesterday was more active than for some days, and prices were strong. Late futures were a shade lower than last week, while spot were higher. Quotations in that market are as follows: No. 2 white, 431/4 @ 441/4c; No. 3 white, 43c; No. 2 mixed, 861/4 @38c. In futures No. 2 mixed for August delivery sold at 31c, September at 30@ 30%c., and October at 30%@30%c. West-

ern sold at 44@48c for white, and 87@89c

the country, it is doubtful if it would be paid here. Cable, 48s. A year ago the market was 9%@9%c; cables, 47s. DAIRY PRODUCTS.

the demand. As high as 17c has been paid

for fancy dairy, but really choice table but-

ter is quick at 16c, good, at 14@15c, and

fair at 11@13c. The lower grades are in

large supply, and consumers frequently have

to put up with them because better cannot

be had, or else rely upon the seductive

'substitutes' which are now considered

regular stock by some dealers. Creamery is

not so firm as dairy, and is steady at 18@20c.

the latter considered a high price. There is

room for considerable more fancy dairy but-

ter than is now offering, but those who want

it insist on high quality and fine flavor.

With pastures in their present shape it

ought not to be very difficult to make but-

t must pay the maker better than to spend

common butter ruled dull and weak. Quota-

tions there yesterday were as follows:

Fancy Elgin creameries, 19@191/c per lb.; fine

Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota do, 171/6

18%c:fair to good do, 15%@17c;fancy dairies,

15@16c; common to fair do, 13@141/c. At

New York butter has apparently been very

steady the past week, the line of valuation

showing but little change from reports of

last week. Here, as elsewhere, the only

weakness shown is in the lower grades.

The N. Y. Daily Bulletin says of the mar

the general position of the butter market.

State creamery keeps fairly cleaned up and

the tone about steady, at 21c for pails and

iberal supply, but the bulk continues to run

of only medium to good quality, really fancy grades not being plenty, and such steadily

neld, with 20c the general figure for finest

makes; but buyers examine stock very

closely when paying that figure. Grades

only a trifle under fancy are held about as

before; but all under grades very dull and

weak, with a large accumulation here, which

holders are showing considerable anxiety to find an outlet for. State dairy in light sup-

ply, but selling slowly at unchanged prices. Imitation creamery and Western dairy quiet

and unchanged. Factory plenty, dull and

Quotations in that market yesterday were

EASTERN STOCK.

WESTERN STOCK.

creamery, choice

State, pails, fancy. State, tubs, fancy.

State dairy, Welsh, tubs, prime...... State dairy, Welsh, tubs, fair to good

Western Creamery, fancy... Creamery, Elgio, faucy....

Vestern factory, tubs, fancy

western factory, ordinary...

Western factory, current make,

CHEESE.

At the east values are not so firm as

week ago, but so far quotations are unchang-

ways do when there is plenty of stock to be

had. The receipts at New York have been

very large, and while the export demand

of stock, especially of grades which were

not up to the mark and therefore not suited

to the home trade. In this market prices

show no change, and there is a quiet and

are quoted at 9@9%c per lb., Ohio at 8@

8%c, and New York at 9%@10c per lb.

Skims are selling at 5@8c per lb. At Chi-

cago prices are somewhat higher than a

week ago. Yesterday the export demand

from the home trade. Still the mar-

ket closed steady though quiet. Quotations

@8%c per lb.; do flats, 8% @8%c; do Young

America, 91/c; poor to choice skims, 2@6c.

The New York market has barely held its

own, owing to heavy receipts and a decline

in Liverpool which made exporters very

rivals, especially of State goods, which help-

ed steady the market in the face of declining

The receipts of cheese in New York for

the week ending July 13 were 104,289

boxes, against 88,878 the previous week,

and 84.016 boxes the corresponding week

in 1887. The exports from all Atlantic

ports for the same week were 3,842,049 lbs.

against 9,373,999 lbs. the previous week,

and 10,414,444 lbs. the corresponding week

The exports of cheese from the port of

New York since May 1st, the beginning of

A report of the Utica market on Monday

"The country is getting to be very dry,

no rain having fallen this month excepting last Thursday evening, when a short thun der shower took place. Of course milk is

shrinking and the make of cheese was never as good at this time of year. Mr.

Merry, who is certainly a good judge claims that thus far the make of this section

has been of finer quality than ever before. Sales include six lots, 730 boxes at 91/40.

poxes at 9%c.; 5,153 boxes at 9c.; 421 bo

few of them small chaese; six lots, 915 boxes at 9%c.; 1,777 boxes at 9%c.; 1,194

at 8%c.; 8,009 boxes at 8%c. the ruling

price; 400 boxes at 8½c., and 2,169 boxes consigned. Total, 20,463 boxes against

18,877 one year ago, and 13,154 two years

The Montreal Gazette says of that market:

"There was little doing, but the under-tone was strong. The cheese in by boat sold well, 95c being paid for 1,000 boxes. Practically the market is on a 10c basis,

he trade year, compare as follows

For week ending July 17.

ame time last year.

of this week, says:

markets abroad. Quotations in that marke

yesterday were as follows:

phio flats, ordinary ...

in 1887.

State factory, full cream, colored....
State factory, full cream, white......
State factory, good.
State factory, medium grades cream
State factory ordinary
State factory, light skims...
State factory, medium...
State factory, full skims...
Only fact best

Western creamery in

ket:

weak.

as follows:

20@20%c for tubs.

The Liverpool market on Friday wa-The market again shows some improve quoted firm for American white and colored ment, especially in choice dairy stock, of at 47s. 6d. per cwt., an advance of 1s. 6d. which the receipts are not sufficient to meet per cwt. from the prices quoted last week.

## WOOL.

The wool market may be regarded as closed this in State, and the clips yet in the hands of growers will probably be held for future developments. There must be a large proportion of the clip yet in the hands of growers, as the purchases are below those of a year ago at nearly every point. Whether growers did well to hold their wool is a question that only the future and the voters of the United States can determine. Until they settle it, it is useless attempting to to do with less hands, and a number of the forecast the future of the trade, and we shall patiently await their verdict

ter which will grade "fancy," and certainly At the east there is not a single feature of interest to note in the situation. The new the same time, labor, and use the same clip is being received, and will go into the amount of cream to make butter which sells warehouses to await the pleasure of to 5c per lb. below it. At Chicago the manufacturers, who do not seem market also shows improvement in the best any hurry to secure stocks. grades of creamery, which are firm and The low prices at which the clip was omewhat quieter than a week ago. Choice dairies also sold well, while medium and

secured in the country was thought to make it a reasonably safe investment, but some buyers are beginning to think they paid too Manufacturers are said to be resolved upon pursuing the same course they did last year, namely, buying in small lots and only as needed, so as not to be caught with any amount of stock on hand, and have to make cheap cloth out of dear wool. But think of the situation when wool at present values is called dear! Of the

Boston market the Journal says: "While the demand for wool has be better and the transactions of the week larger than for several previous weeks, it cannot be said that the general situation has improved. Prices still rule very low and dealers complain of the small profit in the business, holding themselves lucky, in fact, if they come out whole and get from the manufacturer a price which equals the cost in the interior, with freight and other ex-penses added. This is an unhealthy state for the market to be in, and it is difficult to determine how long it will be before a change in the situation is brought about. There is no greater confidence among dealers than has been previously noticed, but prices are no lower than last week and the market has had a steadier appearance under the impetus of an enlarged demand.'

The Daily Advertiser, of the same city, in its weekly review of the market says:

"The wool market here is easier if anything on fleece wools, sales of XX Ohio being reported at 29c, while but few X lots would go above 27@27%c. Michigan X wools have sold down to 25%c, while it would have to be a fancy lot that would tempt buyers above 26c. The scoured basis for XX Ohio is about 65@68c, with X at 58 @60c and X Michigan about 55@57c: Territory wools are moving more freely and are quoted at about 50@53c for fine scoured, but it takes a very fancy lot to command quoted on a scoured basis of 48@50c, second medium at 45@47c, and third medium at 40@43c. California and Texas spring wools are quotable at about the same to 8 months' growth at about 2@3c less. California and Texas fall wools are nomi

At New York Michigan X has sold down @14% to 26c, and New York State X to 25c, prices which will not leave purchasers a cent of profit over what they paid in the country, with expenses, freight, insurance and other charges they will have to stand. ed, the only difference being that buyers insist In fact it is doubtful if wool can be bought more strongly on quality, which they al in Michigan and laid down in New York at jess than 4c per 1b. when all expenses are considered. It looks therefore, as if some buyers will be money out if the market was good it did not prevent accumulation does not improve. Last year a number of jocal buyers in this State put considerable money into wool, and it proved a most disstrous business for them. We know of two parties who lost from 4 to 6c per lb. on easy tone to the trade. Full cream State their purchases.

The following is a record of prices made up from actual sales in the eastern markets: Ohio XX and above, 281/20291/20; Ohio XX, 281/2029c; Ohio X,27@28c; Ohio No. 1, 32@ 33c; Michigan X, 251/2@26c; Michigan No. 1, 30@32c; Ohio delaine, 30@32c; Michiwas rather lighter, with only a fair demand gan delaine, 28@29cf Ohio unwashed and unmerchantable, 18@22c; Michigan do., 17 pays the bill? were as follows: Full creams, cheddars, 81/4 @19c; No. 1 Ohio combing, washed, 35c; do Michigan, 33@35c; Kentucky and Indiana %-blood combing, 26@27c; do 14-blood combing, 24@25c; Missouri and Illinois %-blood combing, 24@25c; do 1/4blood combing, 23@24c; Texas fine, 12 conservative in their urchasers. One thing months, 17@:8c; do 6 to 8 months, 14@15c; Because Armour said so. Now, do you noticeable is the improved quality of the ar do medium, 12 months, 20@22c; do 8 to 8 think to interfere with Armour would be a months, 18@20c; do fall fine, 13@15c; do medium, 15@16c; do heavy, 3@5c less; Georgia, 25@26c; California northern spring free, 18@21c; Middle Co. spring, 15 @17c: Southern spring, 11@14c; California burry and defective, 10@11c; Australia combing, 35@41c; do cross-bred, 36@40c; do clothing, 29@33c; Cape, 25@27c; English 1/4 to 1/4 blood, 331/4@37c.

The London wool sales closed on Wedesday last. The competition was said to e exceedingly active. Eleven thousand and twenty-nine bales were offered the last The total passed under the hammer during the series was 330,757 bales, over half of which was taken for export, includ ng about 3,000 bales for America, mostly

# Wool Notes.

ABOUT 100,000 pounds of wool were bought at Williamston, at an average of 23c.

TWENTY-TWO cents bought the most of he wool which found a market at Saginaw

THE Vassar woolen mills have purchased one-third less stock than usual, owing to the uncertainty of the tariff legislation.

HENRY GRINNELL, Esq., has one of the best flocks of sheep in Michigan. Last year he sold his clip for 36 cents; this year he sold it tor 26 cents.—Allegan Gazette.

THE wool season has practically closed in Michigan, although it is probable a few clips will be offered for several days to come. The total wool purchases in this city have been considerably below the average of previous years, less than 100,000 pounds having been bought. The amount marketed in the State has been less than usual and large quantities remain "hung up" in the country, the farmers holding back for better prices and until the harvest rush is over The prices opened in the local market at 17 to 23 cents for washed wool and have advanced to 27 to 28 cents .- Port Huron but although that figure has been paid in Times.

## THE STRIKE OVER.

The strike of the engineers and firemen on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., which has lasted nearly five months, has finally been declared off by the Brotherhood the strikers agreeing to accept the terms offered them by the company in February last. The strike affected about 1,500 skilled workmen, and has been a most disastron one to them. There were about 800 engineers among the strikers, and their average monthly wages were shown to be \$120. Nearly 800 firemen, receiving an average of \$65 per month, also went out. It is estimated that the loss of wages to these two classes was fully \$740,000. The road also lost heavily because the strike affected its ability to do business, and now, when the fight is over, the loss of traffic compels the road strikers must look for work elsewhere.

The strike grew out of the refusal of the company to comply with certain conditions which the men decided must be granted if they were to continue work. These principal conditions were as follows: First, that no engineer or fireman should be discharged without just cause, the justice of the cause to be determined by a committee in which the employes and the company should each have a representative. Second, that the men be paid according to the number of miles of their run instead of by the trip, as under the old rule. Third, that employes and their families be given passes when applied for, and that arrangements should be made to pass members of the Brotherhood over the road. Some other points of minor mportance were included in the demands. The company decided that to accept these conditions was to turn the management of the road over to their employes, and rather than do it they would stand a strike. It is said the losses of the company will reach fully \$2,000,000, and the strikers have the poor consolation of knowing that their fight has seriously crippled the road from which they were making their living. The company has paid a big price for the privilege of managing its own business, but the fight may serve as a warning to corporations and their employes hereafter. We believe the privilege of an employer to decide whom he shall employ is as much his right as it is the right of an employe to decide whom he shall work for. Any interference with these rights is simply unjust and tyrannical.

## THE DRESSED BEEF MONOP-OLY.

It is quite evident the stock men of the west are beginning to realize the malign in fluence which the "big four" has exercised upon the cattle trade of the country, and that they are alive to the fact that they will soon be completely at their mercy if some means is not found to loosen the grip on the latter figure. First medium lots are the railroads through which they are enabled to control prices as against both producer and consumer. In the last issue of the Breeders' Gazette we find the following s Territories for 12 months' fleeces, with letter from Mr. A. A. Crane, of Illinois: "I have read the editorial in your last is-

ue of July 4th, headed 'More About the Dressed-Beef Trade.' While you have vastly better opportunities for gather-ing information concerning the 'big four,' as they are styled-meaning Armour, Swift, Morris, etc .- I have an ide that they are the biggest monopoly in Amer ca, and are grinding one of the best interest this country, and destroying all competi tion in their power. I read a very interesting piece in the Peroria Journal of May 14 1888, entitled 'The Pig Four,' It stated that they had \$80,000,000 under contro and monopolized a circuit from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Detroit in the north to Fort Worth, Texas, in the south, and that they had recently sent a car-load of meat to Akron, O., and requested the butchers ther to sell their meats. The butchers held a meeting and resolved not to handle Ar mour's meat. Armour wired his agent to establish as many markets as necessary and sell meats at cost. The butchers had but one thing to do, and that was to comply with his demands. Now I urge that in so doing, it made the price of cattle about Akron subject to freight to Chicago for slaughter and return-rate for the meat for consumption. Who pays the bill? producer or the consumer? The price of steak is the same when competition is removed, so it is not a hard question-who

Good beef cows are worth two and half to three cents, and last summer one and two cents were common prices; but twelve cents for steak continued. Because Armour said so. A year ago of more, pork was from \$18 to \$21 per barrel, but live hogs kept on the even tenor their way at three to four cents. W calamity? It might be. So was the civil war; but it had better be done than to ruin the best interest of America. I argue that the horse interest is unmonopolized, and is a great success, while the cattle interest, as it is, is ruinous. I don't know a cattle man in the country that is prospering. I see James Paddelford with fine cattle totally unable to get remenurative prices. Mr Paddelford will excuse me for using name. I use it because he is my friend. He came to my sale before Armour got hold and gave me good prices for good cattle and he knew what good cattle were, and how they should be bred. But alas! such luxuries as Phil Armour cost too much, and our tax to suppress 500,000 honest butchers and their business, to convert them into Armour's birelings, or a servant of a servant. Perhaps I am putting this too strong, but I have a host of arguments to back my opinion and you may hear more further on. would like to give you my opinion as to when this depression started, and trace the novement down to date."

THE dairy department of the State Fair this year will be superintended by Mr. J. P. Shoemsker, of Amsden, and entries do not close until Monday, September 10th, the first day of the Fair. For butter there are \$10, \$8 and \$5 for first, second and third premiums for 15 pounds of domestic made butter, made at any time. There are the same premiums for 25 pounds of creamery butter, made at any time, and \$4, \$3 and \$2 for first, second and third premiums for five pounds of print butter. The exhibits will be passed upon by a competent committee, and there ought to be a good show of a product which is fast coming to the front as one of the most important in the State. For cheese there are premiums of \$15, \$10 and \$5 for the best display of cheese from any factory, to consist of not less than six cheese, and representing the make of three different months. Let the factories of the State show to the thousands of visitors who will be present just what Michigan can do in the production of cheese of the first quality. No better place can be found in which to advertise Michigan cheese than at the State Fair, and we hope to see a of Professor of Horticulture at the Michigan fine exhibit.

# SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

The American Southdown Register Association, which met at Springfield, Ill., on May 30th, adopted some resolutions which are of great importance to those interested in this breed of sheep. Among them were the following:

WHEREAS, It is believed that ample time has elapsed, since the Association was organzed for all breeders of Southdown sheep in America to have applied for the registry of their stock, under such liberal rules hereto fore in use as usually govern in the founding of like public records; and
WHEREAS, It is believed the foundation

stock of the purest and best Southdowns in the United States and Canada is already recorded, and there seems therefore no reason why the Association or the patrons of the Record should any longer be subjected to the expenditure of time and trouble identifying animals or tracing pedigrees of stock that has not apparently been deemed by its owners to be worth recording; there

Resolved. That with a view of discourag ing the registry of breeding stock of doubt-ful merit the entrance fees on American-bred animals, after September 1, 1888, shall be \$2 for each animal, except to members of he Association, who may continue to record as heretofore at \$1 for each animal.

Another point the Association took action upon was the neglect of English breeders to establish and maintain a proper flock register, and the action taken will prove a decided bar to English breeders selling sheep for export to the United States until they establish a system of registry which will protect purchasers. The resolutions referred to are as follows:

WHEREAS, The failure of the breeders of Southdown sheep in Great Britain to keep a public record, the surprising indifference of hem to the importance of such a work, and heir frequent failure to co-operate with American breeders in their efforts to complete the pedigrees of imported stock, add greatly to the expense and uncertainty of ecuring the registry of such stock in America; therefore

Resolved, That until such time as there hall be established in Great Britain an Association, composed of reputable breeders, having for its object the collection, re vision and publication of the pedigrees of Southdown sheep, as well as the improvement in quality and the ircrease of popuarity of the breed, the entry fee in the American Southdown Record for pure-bred rams and ewes bred in Great Britain be

Resolved. That upon the organization in Great Britain of an Association of reputable preeders of Southdown sheep for the objects above set forth, imported animals will be idmitted to registry in the American Southdown Record upon the certificate of said Association, and on the same terms on which American-bred sheep are recorded.

The following officers were elected to erve for the ensuing year; President, J. H. Potts; Secretary, S. E. Prather; Treasurer, D. W. Smith; Directors for three years T. W. Harvey, J. H. Potts, G. J. Haggerty to fill vacancy, P. M. Springer, for one year The Association has issued two volumes of its register, and work has been commenced

### ---Horseshoe for Soft Land.

PAW PAW, July 18, 1888

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. In answer to H. A. Bunnell's inquiry for orseshoes for soft ground will say they were patented and are kept on sale by L. Brigham, Decatur, Mich. I have been using them on muck lands for several years and can youch for their being a good thing.

In a private note accompanying the above Mr. Woodman says: "I have just finished cutting 60 acres of the nicest hay you ever saw, grown on muck land reclaimed by the

THE growth of raisin culture in California is one of the great surprises which that wonderful State has furnished to the business history of the country. Representative Vandever, of that State, in a discussion over the retention of the duty upon foreign raisins, said that California produced 300,-000 boxes of raisins three years ago, 800, 000 boxes last year, and will produce 1,500, 000 boxes this year. The product last year was equal to 58,000,000 pounds of fresh grapes, and will this year equal 105,000,000 pounds. It is also stated that the quality of the California raisin is much superior to the great bulk of those imported, and that the business is capable of indefinite extension. It looks as if the United States would yet produce all the raisins needed by her citi-

A NUMBER of representative farmers of Southern Illinois met at Robinson, Crawford County, last week, for the purpose of discussing the question of how the chinch bag could be exterminated. The report of Prof. Forbes, of Champaign, State Entomologist, presented a history and description of the ravages of this pest and the methods of exterminating it. Professor Forbes recommended, first, the fertilization of the ground and the discarding of crops that are liable to injury by the bugs; second, the sowing of clover-seed and discarding grasses; third, the raising of other crops not liable to the ravages of the bugs. The remedies suggested are not likely to be followed so far as discarding the growing of grain is

MR. J. F. RUNDEL, of Birmingham, Oakland County, has an importation of 40 head of Shropshires on their way from England. which arrive the last of this month. This, Mr. Rundel believes, will be the finest lot he has yet imported, and it is generally conceded that he has brought over some of the best that have yet come into this State. This addition to his flock will give him about 140 head, 90 of them imported direct from England, and the balance bred from imported stock. It will be worth while taking a look over this lot when they arrive if you are interested in Shropshires.

A LIVE stock paper publi hes the statement that Texas has 8,390 wool-growers who have average flocks of 9,440 shee each. This would give Texas over 79,000,-000 sheep, or over 50 per cent. more than there are in the United States. As a matter of fact, Texas has about 6,000,000 sheep, or nearly three times as many as Michigan. The flocks there average less than 1,000 each. In the past five years Texas has lost about 30 per cent in the number of sheep in the State.

IT is announced that Prof. L. R. Taft, of the Missouri Agricultural College, has resigned, and will shortly assume the position Agricultural College.

THE Mills tariff bill, as amended, will probablly te passed by the House of Representatives, either to day or Monday. A proposition to strike out the free wool clause of the bill was voted down, 130 to 192. Three Democrats voted to strike it out. while some who were not present, notably Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, who is suffering from a severe illness, would have voted the same way had they been

THE statement of foreign commerce for the first five months of the calendar year shows that the balance of trade is largely against us. The imports during these months amounted to \$309,686,375, while the exports amounted to \$266,409,988. For the same months last year, these amounts were, imports \$296,247,747; exports \$282.

# NEWS SUMMARY

Michigan.

Durand is a lively place in its way. Seventy The Soldiers' Home at Grand Rapids has 324 inmates, besides 81 absent on fur The new T., S. & M. railroad is laid as far as

The road is expected to

laginaw at an early day. Durand's boom has resulted in the estabishment of a newspaper there, the Durand Express, which is spoken of as being a newsy and creditable sheet.

A Grand Rapids firm shipped to President cottage 26 feet square, for use on his farm Oak View, near Washington.

Mrs. James Trickey, of Flint, is a lady with such a gift for sculpture that she holds a responsible position in a large marble works there, doing most excellent carving.

The Portland Observer says Mormon migslonaries have been working in Ionia County this summer, and in consequence several converts have been baptized into that faith

Circuit-judge R. M. Montgomery, of Grand Rapids, will resign and resume the practice of thelaw. The honors of the judgeship will not make a substantial provision for his old age. Forest fires are raging in Arenae County,

which is reported to be pretty well burned over. The fires are very bad between Deep River and Gladwin. There has been no rain for three months. Midland City is after the Battle Creek & ay City railroad. They can get it for a bonus \$10,000 and the right of way through two ownships, and the citizens are husti the stray dollars with alacrity and dispate

Sufficient money has been subscribed by Jackson citizens to warrant the purchase a site for a city hospital, an institut has long been needed in that city eil will appropriate \$1,000 for aid to A former resident of Lansing, C. W. Ash-

ford, has been residing in the Sandwich Islands for some years. Recently he has been appointed attorney general in King Kaluakua's cabinet. Some men have honors thrust upon them. Jackson Patriot: The Michigan Centre

Railroad Company are arranging to manufac-ture new boilers for engines at the Junction. This practically means the revival of the nanufacture of locomotives here as, alth the old numbers will be used, the engine Despite the fire in the Calumet & Hecla

refined copper for the first six months of the current year is 3,000,000 pounds more that for the same period in 1887. The product of the year is estimated at 85,000,000 pounds. Stone, Atwood & Co., of the Flint Woolen

desiring to reduce production in view of the uncertainty of the tariff legislation, not desiring to have a large stock of goods made from high-priced wools on hand in the even of free wool. A party of young men who went to bathe

in Wilkes lake, in Johnstown township, Barry County, came back bearing the bodies of three of their number who were drowned. Fred Gleason became entangled in the weeds, and John Wilson and Louis Bernan went to his assistance. All three were drowned. A vein of bltuminous coal four feet thick, has been discovered near the line of the Port Huron & Northwestern railroad in the vicin

Saginaw. A project to organize a stock company for the development of the vein is An explosion of gas in the county clerk's office in the City Hall in this city, on Monday, blew out a brick wall 16 inches thick, and all the windows in the Griswold Street side. Though a number of persons were in the

office at the time, no one was injured. A

leaking gas pipe which men with torches were looking for, caused the excitement. LaBelle, carrested for smuggling at Por Huron, escaped from the sheriff who had him in charge and was taking him to Indianapolis, in a very daring fashion. He jumped from the train near the Upton Works, where con-federates had a carriage in waiting, was taken to the river, and rowed across to Canada. He took with him a ball from the sheriff's re

H. C. Rising of Davison Station, was re y called before a justice's court and fined \$5 or working on Sunday. The complainant was Methodist minister, who endeavored to expostulate with Rising for working on Sunday and was "run off" the place for the trouble he went to. The justice says it is the first case of the kind that has ever come befor him, and the first to his knowledge in this

ing to drive a spirited colt, was thrown for the buggy and dragged a considerable dis-tance. No bones were broken, however, and he was expected to get along nicel few days' confinement. But the shock increased an affection of the which he was subject and be died two days ater, quite suddenly.

Four men attempted to rob J. F. Grip, paymaster for the men at work on the new prison at Marquette, at high noon and just outside the city limits, on the 18th, which was pay day Mr. Grip had been accusto money necessary, about \$6,000, in a valise in his buggy. Fortunately, he was too late to get the money on that day, and started to drive to the prison to tell the men he pay next day, therefore the robbers got nothing for their pains. Mr. Grip was badly beaten with clubs, but is not fatally injured.

Mr. Lewis Cornwell, the "blg farmer" of Genesee County, has faith in the ultimate future of sheep. On his 1,800 acre farm he has 2,000 sheep at pasture, and is buying more, intending to fatten 4,000 this winter. His hay crop will be cut from 700 acres. He will feed out everything raised on the farm except the wheat and a part of his timothy

Port Huron Times: Patrick Fox, supervisor of Greenwood township, recently suffered the loss of two valuable horses, a span of mules and some cattle. Paris green, which some miscreant had sprinkled in the pasture fields of the cause of the fatalities. Mr. Fox xplained the cause of the fatalities. dares not turn his stock out, fearing furthe uares not turn his stock out, fearing further loss. Supicion attaches to a person accused of violating the liquor law who was tried and convicted by Mr. Fox, who is also a justice of the peace, and since which event all Mr. Fox's troubles have occurred.

The Gladwin Record gives particulars of the death of Mrs. W. D. Levice, living near Baker's Mills, as follows: Mrs. Levice and Mrs. Rose. her six year old son were visiting Mrs. Bose, a nelgabor living about 60 rods distant, and on their way home were surrounded by fre, which was running in the woods. Becoming overpowered by smoke and heat, they were unable to make their way out of the flames, fell in the road and were found dead and burned to death about midway, on the road. Men ed to death about midway on the road. Men working in the woods heard the screams of the woman, but supposed she was some children, and paid no attention.

Chicago had two deaths from hydrophobia one day this week.

Last week a vessel arrived at Tacoma, W.-T., having three million pounds of tea on

# STATE AND DISTRICT FAIRS. SECRETARY. POST-OFFICE NAME OF SOCIETY. HELD AT DATE. sigan State Agricultura rai Mich Ag'l Society. ern Mich Ag'l Society. heastern Ag'l Society. tern Mich Ag'l Society. ama State Ag'l Society. ama State Ag'l Society. ana State Society. State Society. State Society. tate Agricultural Society Jackson. John R shaffer Fairfield. E G Moon.... Topeka. Thos. L Martin Lexington Francis Pope... Helena. Robt W Furnas Brownville. J S Woodward Albany. L N Bonham... Columbus. D W Seller.... Harrisburg. T W Holloway Pomaria. Sydney Smith Dallas Philadelphia Sept. to ... Columbia ... Nov.13 to 16. ra State Society Columbia Nov. 18 to 16. Fair and Exposition Dallas Oct. 11 to Nov Se Society Richmond. Oct. to Se Society Wheeling. Sept. 3 to 7 at Sept. 24 to 28. Milwaukee Sept. 17 to 20. Milwaukee Sept. 17 to 20. Milwaukee Sept. 17 to 20. Mich Ago Society Seonsin Society Sept. 10 to 14. Sept. 10 to 14. Sept. 10 to 14. Sept. 10 to 22. Milwaukee Sept. 10 to 14. Sept. 10 to 22. Sept. 10 to 14. Sept. 10 to 22. Lawrence, Ks Sept. 3 to 8. London, Ont Sept. 20 to 29. e Fair and Exposit

## MICHIGAN COUNTY FAIRS.

ırmada Ag'l Society	Armada	Oct to		Armada.
Lal Society	Rochester	Oct. 2 to 5	Theo Dahlman	
name of I mion Market Fair	Bancroft	Oct to	************	Bancroft.
n-telston Market Pair.	Brighten	9ct. 2 to 5	G J Balteke	Brighton.
Control Fair Association	Hubbardston	Sept. 18 to 20	N M Campbell	
walson keir Association	Chelsea	Sept to		Chelsea.
powagiac I nion Fair	Dowagiac	Oct. 2 to 5	Carl Gerding	Dowagiac.
Eaton Rapids Union Society	Eaton Rapids	Oct. 2 to 4		Eat'n Rapids
Fearmaught Driving Park Ass'n	Romeo	Oct. 9 to 12		Romeo.
Penton Union Society	Fenton	Oct. 2 to 4		Fenton.
Hadley District Society	Hadley	Oct. 2 to 4	M L Parmerlee	
ionia District Fair Association	Ionia	Sept. 21 to 24		Ionia.
Milford Union Society	Milford	Oct. 9 to 11	Lyman Cate	Milford.
Northern Mich. Society	Greenville	Oct. 2 to 5		Greenville.
Oskland & Wayne Society	Farmington.	Sept to	C C INCITION	Farmington.
Plymouth Fair Association	Plymouth	Sept. 24 to 27	C B Crosby	Plymouth.
Patersburg Fair Association	Petersburg	Oct. 2 to 4	H Gramkie	Petersburg
spekbridge Union Fair Society	Stockbridge.	Oct. 2 to 4		Stockbridge.
Inion Ag'l Society	Litchfield	Oct. 9 to 12	L B Agard	Litchfield.
Union Ag'l Society	Plainwell	Sept to		Plainwell.
Allegan County	Allegan	Oct to		Allegan.
Branch County.	Coldwater	Sept. 24 to 27		Coldwater.
Review County	Niles	Sept. 27 to 30	E P Ely	Niles.
Calboun County.		Oct. 2 to 5	J R Cummings	
Clinton County		Oct. 2 to 5	Merrett Frink	
Eston County	Charlotte	Oct. 2 to 5	Geo R Perry	Charlotte.
Gratiot County	Ithaca	Sept. 25 to 28	OF Jackson	Ithaca.
Hillsdale County	Hillsdale	Oct. 2 to 5	F M Holloway.	Hillsdale.
Ingham County	Mason	Oct to		Mason.
Kalamazoo County	Kalamazoo	Oet to	**** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	Kalamazoo.
Lenawee County	Adrian	Sept. 25 to 28	E L Mills	Adrian.
Laneer County	Lapeer	Sept. 24 to 27	F G Bullock	Lapeer.
Midland County	Midland			Midland.
Manistee County	Onekama	Sept. 18 to 20	John N Brodie	Bear Lake.
Bacomb County	Mt. Clemens.	Sept. 19 to 21		Mt Clemens.
New Monroe County	Monroe	Sept to		Monroe.
Oakland County		Sept. 25 to 28	H A Wyckoff	Pontiac.
Oceana County	Hart	Sept. 11 to 14	C A Gurney	Hart.
Shiawassee County	Owosso	Oct to		Owosso.
8. Joseph County	Centerville	Sept to		Centerville.
Tuscola County	Vassar	Sept. 26 to 28		
Washtenaw County		Sept. 25 to 28		
- Landen County   International County	Tana Landon	leader as to waiting		

I will not make a botch of it, either.'

arresting this woman and confining her i

Foreign.

Archibald Forbes, the English war correspondent, who was thought to be near death a ear ago, is now completely restored and ready for duty in case of any little unpleas-

The inquest in the case of Mr. Mandeville, who recently died after confinement in Tuliamore prison, reveals a story of shameful crucity and heartlessness on the part of the

Queen Natalie, being politely requested not to take up her residence in Russia, finding Servia an unpleasant abode, invited to leave Vienna, and not seeming to be a greatly de-sired guest anywhere, will visit Paris and

The Introduction of Merino Sheep into

From "Wool and Manufactures of

"In 1797 three Merino rams and five

Wool," we take the following interesting

statement regarding the introduction of

ewes were carried there, but so slow was the introduction of the production of wool

in these colonies, that it was not until 1807.

was carried from Australia to England. But the flocks of Australia did not

originate from that source. The develop-

century, a vessel proceeding to Peru from

Spain, in which there were 300 Merino rams

and ewes. These sheep were carried to

wool whose production is now sold in spe-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SIXTY-FIFTH QUARTERLY REPORT

The Wayne County Savings Bank

Capital paid in.... \$ 150,000 00

RESOURCES.

ten years later, that the first bale of wo

Australia.

then reside at Florence, Italy.

Merino sheep into Australia:

France. It is believed his career is over.

antness in Europe.

is stated Jay Gould has purchased John lose nothing, as they will simply advance

wenty-three hundred educators from the Educational Council at San Francisc

s Falls water power canal has been let go parties. They have until August to complete the work. rous counterfeits of the #1 silver cer are affoat; so well are they executed

deceived even bank cashiers until r gave them careful examination. dsome racers have been sold by A of Hartford, Conn., to parties from aly, who will take the animals home arresting this woman and confining her

For Atlantic, a fine stallion, \$15,- | lunatic asylum. paid, for Valkyr, \$9,000. computed that Gen. Harrison has

ralgic pains in the side and arm. ndry civil appropriation bill has been

Manitoba. Three hundred arrived July nd 430 are to follow. The inclemency landic climate has caused great nong the residents there, and many thern part of the island may starve

00 for a public library at Washington.

ding to the report of the director of d States mints, there is the immense sum in the United States and held at the s. The coinage during 1887 was \$60,379, and \$19,880,000 worth of gold and silver sed in the arts.

arations are being made at Philadelrecover twenty million dollars in gold, sunk near the Delaware break-1798. The treasure was on board the sloop of war Braak. The expedition ated all nautical superstition by starting out on Friday.

superintendents and wardens of prisnd houses of correction were in session ston the past week. Michigan was rep-Warden Hatch, of the State and Capt. Nicholson, of the Detroit of Correction. Various questions re-to prison management and reform discussed. It was stated that crimes persons and property are not increase, but the proportion of against public order is largely aug-

ment of fine wool husbandry in these colonies was the result of an accident. Some English whalers captured in the South Seas, about the beginning of the present have the trump card in their own hands. eat corn crop of the west will soon be y for transportation, and if the strike is settled soon, they will attempt to cripple road so as to prevent the handling of the Australia and originated the fine Merino crop by it. One of the influential memof the Brotherhood says they can keep cial market at London, to which all the man d losing money and propose to do it the officials come to their terms. The ufacturers of the world resort."

Australia proposes to make that country undesirable residence for the sons of the tial kingdom. A bill which has received oyal assent, prohibits the further nature. on of Chinese, and that all Chinese Fing the country, except those who have a naturalized, shall be subject to the act. poll-tax has been fixed at £100, and the lty for evasion at £50. No Chinaman can ige in mining without a permit from the

gang of young bandits at Chicago exca a cave under a lumber yard and made headquarters for the plunder they ob-d from their thefts. "Cloudy Clyde, om their thefts. "Cloudy Clyde, 14 years old, was at the head of the The cave was discovered through the f two boys who had been asked to join nd, had refused, and been bound and ged after the most approved dime-novel alon, to reduce them to a proper state of fection. One of the lads freed himself and ap a bowl which attracted the police.

Cincinnati three lads not over twelve age were arrested near the Exposition ing, where they had been picking the test of unwary visitors. After a few of confinement they confessed they were bers of a regularly organized band of a thieves, that had been tapping tills and the problem of the confessed they were bers of a regularly organized band of a thieves, that had been tapping tills and the recommendations. k theves, that had been tapping the bar bag pockets all over the city. The young lums had actually the audacity to plan attempt a raid on one of the banks but d through the presence of a policeman.

terrific rainstorm prevailed at Wheeling, (a., on the 19th, which was more like a burst than anything else. Buildings burst than anything else. Buildings bridges were swept away by the torrents after which fell and swept down from the about the town. The Baltimore & Obio most bridge over the Wheeling river was pt away with 25 people on it, of whom only re known to have been saved. The river ithree feet in 50 minutes. The business see have a foot or more of water on the rs, and every cellar is full. At Caldwell's a four houses were swept away and 11 person of the second of the

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But ah! my lady, though you sit and smile, I see your eyes steal, dark'ning all the while, To where a brown head bends above a gold With all the grace it bent o'er yours of old, When at the play

The scene goes on, with music and the dance. But still she marks, with sidelong, furtive glance How tenderly he bends him down to say Some earnest words, in just the sweet old way-It is the play.

His heart-beats stir the filmy fall of lace; She lifts her fan athwart her paling face, And turns to answer merry jest with jest, With all the while a strange weight on he breast- A bitter play.

The curtain falls; the comedy is done; The music fades; the lights die one by one; My lady sees with what protecting care Do strong hands wrap a slight form from the ai After the play.

Within her weary eyes a dull fire burns, Yet smiles she still as to her friends she turns And why her lips are white he cannot guess, Nor why her small hands tremble so-unless Too long the play.

THE SEEIN WE WIND.

If you and I to-day

Should stop, and lay Our life-work down, and let our hands fall when Fell down to lie quite still:

And if some other hand should come and stoo The threads we carried so that it could wind. Beginning where we stopped; if it should con

> Our life work going, seek To carry on the good design Distinctively made yours or mine.

What would it find? If love should come. Stooping above, when we are done To find bright threads That we have held, that it may spin them longer

find but shreds That break when touched, how cold. Sad, shivering, portionless, the hands wil

The broken strands, and know

Fresh cause for woe. -Boston Commonwealth.

# Miscellaneous.

THE RUNAWAYS.

The same year that Lady Jane Magnus presented her beautiful daughter, Adela-Lord Glencore was the match of the season. Just of age, of an old family, with vast possessions, and a heavy rent roll, swelled by a long minority, the instant the hawklike eye of Lady Jane fell on the young peer a thrill of joy assured her that there stood the husband Providence had provided

Little mattered it to Lady Jane that Lord Glencore was silent, awkward, most painfully shy, given to blush to the very roots of his hair if a woman but addressed the most commonplace remark to him. Adela had been too carefully trained to pin her faith to externals. Besides, as regarded marriage, please to remember that it isn't possible for Lady Jane always arranged these little affairs for her daughters. She had brought out three before the advent of the lovely Adela, and not one of them, she inwardly boasted, had ever reason to fling a syllable of reproach at their mother.

"You think it is all right, mother, do you?" Adela ventured to say, growing a little uneasy when the end of the season drew near, and Lord Giencore had never addressed a single remark to her which could by any possibility be construed into

"Perfectly right, dear. The society papers have coupled your names together; an approaching marriage has more than once been hinted at, and, as a matter of course now, wherever people ask us, he is "I know: still other people are not the

same as he." "Quite the same. I understand the

position perfectly well, my love. Men of his kind would remain silent until dooms-"Well, but-"

"Dear child, you may leave it to me Don't you think so?" And an expression of mild reprosed was shot from the maternal eye. "Do ye lancy that, if I saw the slightest shades of uncertainty, I should accept Sir Joseelyn's invitation for Goodwood, knowing that Glencore won't be

"Won't he? Why, where is he going? "Nowhere. I ascertained that, you may be sure. He is obliged to remain in town There'll not be a soul left for him to speak to. Some business with his lawyers, he said-and said it in a very pointed way,

"Stammering and getting fiery red," the would-be fiancee, disdainfully.

Lady Jane shook her head. mind the manner, it is the meaning we are concerned in. He joins us immediately after at Thorndean. There you will see that everything will be satisfactorily arranged. Lady Somerton has such a happy way of letting young people be thrown together, and from the first I have seemed to be very much guided by her."

Adela embraced her mother with grateful

"How elever you are ?" she said, admir. ingly; "you have managed beautifully, for I did want to enjoy Goodwood free. When I am a countess, mamma, it shall te Peggy. very nice for you."

11. Certainly Goodwood week had left London wonderfully empty. You did not meet

Lord Glencore repeated this fact to him self most cheeringly, as he walked along Piccadilly with a heart and a step as light

a stalwart young giant, standing over six feet in his stockings, his own master, able to do what he likes and go where he chose

little middle-aged woman who was bent on compelling him to marry her daughter-"And I feel as if I should be made to do it too," poor Glencore had said of late, driven into his last corner by the congratulations of all Lady Jane's friends, to say nothing of those horrid paragraphs in those horrid papers, some of which had gone so far as to mention an early date being fixed "for the marriage of a lovely debutante of this season and a young Earl recently of age, whose ancestors came over with the Conqueror." Glencore had it in his heart to envy the shopmen, the cab drivers, the crossing sweepers-to envy any one not singled out by Lady Jane Magnus to be her son-in

If he could only pluck up courage to say he did not mean anything, never meant to mean anything-that he was quite happy as he was-that he never intended to marry any one-what would he not give! But ir face of that terrible Lady Jane and her lovely statuesque daughter he felt paralyzed and filled with an abject conviction that he would have to succumb. If he had only some one to confide in, some one whose advice he felt was given for his good! but the poor young fellow stood, as the posses sors of vast properties often do, absolutely friendless and alone. His kindly, simple nature was despised by those around him Without parents or any near relatives, he had been brought up by strangers, who had surrounded him by such unneccessary cares and ridiculous precautions that now, when he was a man, with full liberty given, he

than a grown-up baby would be. Full of a wild scheme which had lately come to him, that he would run off to some far-distant country, he was mapping out the details as he walked along, so occupied that he forgot how far he had come, until with a sudden start he pulled himself up. He was passing the Albert Hall, close to that pleasant rows of houses in one of which lived

was no more able to make good use of it

The knowledge that he could walk boldly by and fling a look of defiance at the paper ed windows and closed shutters-as he had done the day before-sent a thrill of satisfaction through the young man. He drew himself up and turned his head to-when, oh agony! exactly as he was opposite to it the door opened, and a voice called out Glencore !"

"Freddy! Is it you?" Lord Glencore managed to say, seeing he was addressed by a weasel-faced young gentleman between sixteen and seventeen.

"Why, how came you here? Is-s-s your mother-Lady Jane-with you?"

Freddy's eyes were spparently so educated that in order to give full expression to one he was forced to shut the other, and regarding Lord Glencore through this single optic, he said: "You bet if she was, I shouldn't Glencore's heart seemed restored to its

native position. "I'm very glad to see you," he said, closing his hand over the little fin Freddy had extended to him: "it's quite a surprise to me." "Here, I say," said the astute Freddy.

significantly, "What's up? How is it you in't down there with them?" "Well, I couldn't-I have-that is-there

s some business for me.' Freddy's evelid went down like the cover to a box.

"Exactly; just so," he said, airily, putting his thumbs into his armholes. case all over. I'm at my tutor's, you see, so

Glencore laughed cheerily. "All right," he said; "you are quite soft with me-bu what on earth are you up to?" This question seemed prompted by the

sight of a nondescript dog cart just led up to the door. "Are you all by yourself

"There's Harris, my old nurse, and Jim her husband-our butler he used to beand Peggy. You know Peg, don't you? "Peg! No, I don't think I do."

"I say," exclaimed Freddy, "isn't it a hame the way they always try to shunt her? and she's just as good as anybody. Her father was my father's eldest son, only he married his tutor's daughter, and my lady set the governor on to cut up rough about it. So the poor chap got the kickout, and then he died, and so did his wife, and a jolly good thing for me, too, or I should have had to sing small. Only wait till I'm master, though, and if they try it on Peggy then I'll let them know. She's older than I am, but all the same, I'm her uncle, and-I say, you'll be her uncle too if you marry Adda, and you're going to, ain't

Lord Glencore blushed furiously, an Freddy, taking silence for consent, added with a snort of supreme contempt, "Its: jolly good thing for her I ain't you. Catch me marrying Adda! Oh yes, rather!"

Not desirous of pursuing this topic fur ther, Lord Glencore put a question. "You're not going to drive that," he

said, nodding toward the horse, a most vicious looking screw, "are you?" "Why not? he's a real good one to go. Come in and see us start; it's capital fun.

We'd a regular crowd round us yesterday. Any one else but Peg would have been frightened to death." Incited by curiosity, Lord Glencore obey-

ed Freddy's invitation. "We keep all the front well shut," said Freddy, as he marshaled the way to a den

at the far end of the narrow hall. Passing the stairs he gave vent to a shrill whistle, answered by a similar one which might have een taken as its echo. "Ain't you ready?" was piped up from

"Coming," answered a girl's voice, and

the flight of stairs, flop on the mat, came a "I'm so sorry. I thought it was only

Freddy-I-" and then, better abie to see who stood there, she gave vent to an agonized "Oh, Lord Giencore!" and seemed

Freddy, who was enjoying her confusion to the full, here burst in with "Don't mind him; he's square enough, ain't

"Certainly I am;" and then turning to Peggy, he said: "I've never had the pleasure of seeing you here, have I?"

"But you've seen him, haven't you, Peg?

And once don't you remember when the and was, like her, lonely, with no one to door opened and I scuttled off and your care for him.

frock caught and you tumbled down. Oh. I say, what a game! It was a shaver we weren't caught that time.'

Poor Peggy's face was like a beet root. "There wasn't anything to see," she said to Lor 1 Glencore, reassuringly; "It really wasn't for that we looked, but I-1 was so curious to know what you were like," and she gesticulated violently to Freddy behind Lord Glencore's back.

"What's the harm?" responded the oung gentleman, expostulatively. "You'd do the same if you were packed off into cockloft of a garret, wouldn't you? That's what they do with her-stick her anywheres out of the way."

"No, Freddy, no," Lord Glencore from out the corner of his eye saw her say, and hoping to change the conversation, he

"I'm afraid I'm making you lose the best of the day. I came in to see you start." Perhaps Peggy fathomed his kind effort, for she looked at him fairly for the first time

"Yes?" and she gave him a little shy mile. "Did you ?" "It's very pleasant, a drive out of town

ow. Where are you going?" "To Richmond Park," answered the irrepressible Freddy; "would you like to go. We'll take you; there's heaps of room benind. Why-why shouldn't he?" This was evidently in answer to more pantomine

frem Peggy. "You don't want me-would rather diln't go ?"

Lord Glencore had turned suddenly round and was asking this question of the young girl.

"Oh, no; it isn't that, only I'm afraidand here Peggy stopped and blushed furiously. For a wonder Glencore did not catch the complaint. Quite persuasively he said, "But do let me; it's what I should so enjoy."

'There was an instant's pause, and then they all began laughing; and good fellowship being thus established, some twenty minutes later the three, Lord Glencore behind, Freddy driving, and Peggy by his side, were on the road to Richmond.

III. It might be tedious to detail all the folly that fell from the lips of this trio as under Freddy's guidance they pursued their way. Their united years did not make up the sober age of sixty, and they had the spirits of schoolboys out for a holiday. Lord Glencore had never felt so much at his ease before; none of those who in society knew him would have recognized him as the same sby individual. The hours flew like minutes. It was five o'clock when they thought it three; and then to have looked at the time would not have occurred to anybody, only that Peggy, heaving a tremendous sigh, had supposed it would soon be time to

The horse that was so good at going, v have omitted to state, had at a certain small hostelry, "Goat and Compass" by name, shown signs of rebellion. Stir from that door he would not, and Lord Glencore, to cut short the difficulty, had proposed that they should leave the brute there to get a feed, while they took a stroll in the park. Returning from this walk they passed the Star and Garter."

think of returning home.

"I say, a dinner in there wouldn't be half bad fun," said Freddy. 'Oh, I don't think so,'

"Why, have you ever been there

"Yes, I dined there twice this season with Lady Jane and your sister." And a chill ran through the young man is he recalled the dreariness of those solemn

"Oh!" said Freddy, drawing in his back as if about to succumb, while Peggy burst

out laughing. A bright inspiration came suddenly t Glencore. "Why shouldn't we stop here now," I

aid, "have dinner, and go home after?" Freddy and Peggy came to a sudden tandstill, absolutely dumb with the brillian "That's what we'll do," continued th

nthusiastic Glencore; and he made as i to turn in at the door, but Peggy stopped "I don't think we can," and she looke

at Freddy, significantly. "No," came the answer, a trifle crest allen. "I expect they wouldn't stand

tick in there," was added by way of expla-"That isn't of any consequence to you exclaimed Glencore. "It's as my guests l nvite you. Think how often your mother

has entertained me." "Oh, I'm not proud," laughed the delighted Freddy. "Isn't this first-rate, Pag?

But Peggy still hesitated.

"I don't know whether I ought-whether it's quite right with you," and though her ace was turned to both, her eyes were fixed

"And I your uncle that is," exclaimed Freddy. "and he going to be. Shut up,

And considering this speech to be conclu sive, Freddy cut short further discussion by at once turning into the hotel.

Well, if any dinner ever was a succes that one was. What they had, or how the courses came, not one of them knew, but, to quote Freddy, everything was A 1, and | my tator, you choose to bolt with Glenplenty of fizz with it. Undoubtedly the fizz set all their tongues running faster than before. Gradually on Freddie it began to the dog cart having been sent for and figure which, through the cloud of dust brought to the door, he magnanimously insent up, Lord Glencore surmised must be sisted that going home he would sit behind and leave the ribbons to be handled by

> The clock struck nine before they were fairly off, and then, Peggy exclaiming at the lateness of the hour, Glencore said:

"But it won't matter much, will it?" "No." said Peggy, a trifle bitterly Harris knows I'll look after Freddy, and there's no one to bother about what become

"You have neither father or mother, hav

"Yes," said she, "but you're a man with lots of money, and I'm poor and dependent; and then it's horrid to be a girl. Ever since I can remember I've heard nothing else but all I owe to everybody, as if it was my fault that I owe anything to them. I can't help having been born. 'Here I am, and until I die here I must stay. Not dependent, though. I've only waited to be taught something. I've had to owe that much to grandmamma."

Lord Giencore remained silent, and, thinking that probablly her troubles were of no interest to him, Peggy changed the subect. Directing his attention to Freddy, now silently sleeping, she managed to prop the lad up into a more comfortable position, and assented to Lord Glencore's remark that he did not seem like the rest of the family.

Then silence fell on them, and for a time not a word was spoken. Suddenly, as if said abruptly:

"Are you very much in love with Adda?" "I! I'm not in love with her at all."

"But you're going to marry her?" " Who says I am?"

"Why, everybody; and grandmamma, know, means you to."

"I see, and that makes you think it quite ertain?" Peggy laughed contemptuously.

vouldn't make it certain with me," she said, "but men seem different; what she chooses they do. Oh, I haven't patience to think of it," and the great brown eyes she turned on Glencore sparkled indignantly. Why, do you think, unless I loved som body dearly, I'd marry him to please grandnamma? Never! She knows that as well as I do. She may illtreat me, but she can't make medo what I won't; I'd die rather. Snall I tell you what I mean to do?"-she was speaking very fast and excitedly-" I mean to run away. You'll promise me not to tell any one, won't you? I mean to go very soon now-if I can before they come home. Other girls earn their own living, so why shouldn't I? I'm not stupid, and I'm awfully strong.

'But where will you go?"

"Oh, I know, but that I don't mean to tell. Perhaps I oughtn't to have said a word about it to you, but it slipped out, and you won't betray me, will you? most of all. don't breath a word to Adda; she hates me and-well, there's no disguising it-1 hate her. When you're married to her-"

"Which I never shall be," interrupted Lord Glencore decidedly. Peggy faced round and looked her surprise at him.

"Don't look like that at me," he said astlly; "I mean what I say," "You do? Oh, I am awfully sorry." " For her or for me?"

"I don't think I was thinking of eithe of you. It was for myself-there's so few ever care to be kind to me." "And you think I should be?"

Peggy didn't trust herself to speak, but er head nodded assent. "Let me tell a secret to you, Peggy," ne quite unconsciously called her by her beyond telling Harris to keep the thing name. " Do you know that I mean to run

away too?" " You!" "Yes; only I want somebody to run way with me. Can you guess who?"

" No." "Somebody I've seen to-day." "To-day!"

The eyes of each looked into the questioningly. "Can't you guess who?"

Lord Glencore's voice came tremulous "Oh, you know," he said, "I see yo

"Yes, you. You will go, won't You've no one to care for you, and I have nobody to care for me. Why shouldn't we

care for each other? I'd try and make you happy, and I'd certainly be good to you, and in time you might get to-well, to like go to town. I dare say Lady Somerton will me, you know." guess why, although I shall invent some "In time! why, I like you now."

"You do? Ob. Peggy!"

'Say! What's up with you two?" I was Freddy speaking—Freddy, whose very existence they had forgotten, but who, in common with all sleepers, awoke at the very

'What do you think?" said Glencore in whisper; "had we better tell him?" "Yes," said Peggy; "up to now my only

friend has been Freddy." So Freddy, thoroughly wide awake now, as desired to lean forward and between the two conveyed what it was their inten-

"I say, what a chouse for Adda!" roared Freddy, delightedly; "but here, you know, you'll have to marry Peggy." "Certainly; of course; that's what we

mean to do." "Do we?" said Peggy. "Oh my! why, I never thought of that!"

"Didn't you?" said Freddy, assuming the air of a Mentor, "but I did though-You must be Lady Glencore before I see the last of you."

"But, Freddy, think of grandmamma

von would get into the most awful trouble. No. it would never do." "Stuff and rubbish!" and Freddy snap ped his fingers; "what, I should like to know, can a couple of women de? Besides, I'm not going to blabon myself—never fear.

Arrived at Thorndeau, happy and unsuspecting, Lady Jane and her daughter waited for Lord Gencore in vain. Even to "dear Lady Somerton" not a line had come from him. As every one said, it was so

strange, so incomprehensible. "You don't

think anything could have happened to him,

Lady Jane?"

With a brave spirit, worthy of a bette woman, Lady Jane answered that she did not feel anxious in the least. Lord Glencore had spoken to her of having several most important things to settle, and naturally at times such as these—Lady Jane wa forced into a little vagueness of speechhousand things cropped up which one had never dreamed of before, still her heart began to have misgivings, and her courage to her that he had lost his parents when a child sink a little lower, when all was revived by a paragraph in one of the papers informing all whom it did not concern that Messrs. Bullion & Gold had been intrusted with the family jewels by Lord Glencore with a view of ascertaining which had best be reset to suit their future lovely owner. "Adda!" Lady Jane signaled to her

daughter to follow her, and in her own room she pointed out the notice. Mother! oh, I am so glad. I kept on

thinking of those jewels. Everybody says the diamonds are more than lovely."

"What a droll creature though!" exclaimed Lady Jane, "without saying a word

to you! I wonder whether he fancies we are getting the trousseau ready?" "I shan't do that; it's so unlucky. I wish he would settle it though. I want it settled now. Couldn't you write, mam-

"My dear, I have written." "And had no answer?"

ma?"

"Not a line. Colonel Gossett called, as he was asked, at the house in town, and was from out of what she was thinking, Peggy told that Lord Glencore was away, his address not known, nor when he would re

"Extraordinary!"

"It is, but we must remember he is a very extraordinary young man."

"I don't want reminding of that," and Adda sighed lugubriously, "if he wasn't an Earl." "No, no, no, no, dear. Never mind.

Things of that sort are better not said even to me. In this world we must not expect to have everything, you know; and women are spared a great deal by not being too infatuated with the man they are going to marry." "Only this is such an awkward position

to be placed in. I don't mind so much here, but we are due at the Fallowsfields on Tuesday, and if he does not turn up there. what then?

"Oh, I don't mean to wait longer. I shall go to town myself-that is, if we don't hear-and question his major domo. If there is anything to find out you may safely trust to me." "It's more than a fortnight now," said

Lady Jane sighed. "There seems to nothing else for me than worry." "What more?" "Oh, well. I didn't want to bother vo and if everything else was going right

Adda discontentedly.

shouldn't let this trouble me. It's a letter I had from Harris. She says that Peggy, if you please, has chosen to run away from home. Harris hopes I won't worry myself or blame her, as the young lady has had it in her mind for some time. That's gratitude, you know-after all I've done for

"I'm sure I should let her be. never come to any good end, that girl. I aven't I always said so?" "All I hope is she'll take another name:

ours is such a very peculiar one." "And if Glencore came to know it, it might be very unpleasant for me." "Oh, that need in no way give you an trouble. Be very certain there is some one objectionable in every family. Of course some inquiries will have to be made, but

quiet, I can't at present take any steps in the matter." "Very likely she's back again by this

"I shouldn't wonder," said Lady Jane. absently; and then, after a moment's panse, she added, "I've been thinking. Suppose before we go to the Fallowsfields I was to thing about whether they expect Giencore. It's just possible that they may have heard

Adda considered this an excellent idea

and Lady Jane put it at once into execution, managing to insert a question of apparently burning interest which needed an immediate reply. The reply came, and in a postscript the

writer was so sorry that Lord Glencore was prevented coming to them, fearing it might be a disappointment to Adda. "My dear," said Lady Jane. "I must

reason to give her. I fear I was indiscreet in losing sight of this young man. But don't despair; nothing is beyond remedy. If I can only find out where he is, rest assure this will never happen again." "I always thought you were too san guine," said Adda, ready to vent her dis-

pleasure on everybody. "I don't believe he ever wanted to marry me, only you would have it he did." Lady Jane went to London, was absen week, and then returned, a sadder but

not wiser woman. Not a trace could she "And Peggy," said Adda, "what about

her?" "Not a syllable. She had been gone week and more before Harris wrote to me it seems, however, a planned thing. She

had it in her mind for at least a year." "I wonder," said Adda, "will he eye turn up again?" Her thoughts had reverted to Lord Glencore

"Of course he will," said Lady Jane decidedly, "and we must profit by the lesson we have learned from him. Now, my dear, go off and tell Stevens to come to me I have a trying ordeal before me to answer all the questions that the people here will put. I heard them in tits of laughter over their afternoon tea. I begged Lady Somer ton to excuse me until dinner. I really don't feel as if I could face them then. Ah Adda," and Lady Jane nodded her head mournfully, "perhaps some day, when you have daughters of your own, you may know Talk of martyrs! You have only to look at

That evening when Lady Jane joined the guests assembled in the drawing room, she noticed that every one looked at her with an air of inquiry, It had been agreed at the request of the hostess that not a word on the subject uppermost in the minds of all of kem, should be mentioned until after dinner. Poor Lady Jane, sitting in a fool's paradise, actually fancied the object of her absence had lost its interest to everybody. Alas! a mine was about to explode, and Lady Somerton, nettled at the want of con

Advancing to the comfortable armchair, in which, the ladies having returned to the drawing-room, her smiling guest was re clining, she said:

"Of course, dear Lady Jane, you have

seen the announcement in the Times of to-

"No, indeed; I waited until I got here to look at the paper," and she stretched out her hand for it languidly. "Anything of interest?"

"To you, yes, of great interest, I should say. Listen. 'On the 12th of September, at St. Simon's church, Battlesea, Peggy, only child of the late Wynford Magnus, Esq., to Harold William, tenth Earl of

Glencore." Adda gave a bound.

"Peggy!" she shrieked "Mother! Oh!" But Lady Jane interrupted her. With a upreme effort the modern martyr rose to the occasion.

"Be calm, dear child," she said. "See what your coldness has driven him to. However, poor fellow, in spite of his disappointment, he was determined, it seems, to marry one of the family."-Louisa Parr, in Longman's Magazine.

# Methods of City Schools.

In vain have I told you that five hours daily attention to books, to recitations, to instructions, is all that any growing child can safely endure. "No, no!" you cry give them more lessons—give them tasks to do at home;" and your children go through their school lives with the shadow of the coming task always falling upon the task just finished. The gentle, obedient, loving and affectionate little ones suffer, while the dear bad boys won't even make an effort, and thrive accordingly. The teacher can sometimes go home with his work finished for the day, the pupil never.

Now, if I will not permit this wrong to

be perpetrated in the school under my charge, you take your boy away and send him to Mr. Examination Hunter's school: and you take your girl out of Miss Honest's department and send her down to Miss Showoff's school; and then you point with paternal pride to the great load of books your little ones stagger under as a proof of the superior efficiency of those two principals, "whom we all respect." Then, when your little girl graduates, and Miss Showoff orders all the graduates to wear white dresses and tea roses and to come in car riages, and to drape their desks in white, you ail say: "She has no right to give any such orders, and it ought to be stopped and"-you get the dresses and the tea roses and the carriage, and you attend the reception; and it is all so beautiful, and the members of the mutual admiration society do speak so mellifluently-buttered honey, as it were-that you are as proud of your daughter as a drum major on parade. And then you go home, and your daughter has typhoid fever or spinal meningitis or some other Latin disease, and you lay the blame on Providence. Who is to blame if the supply of sham education be exactly propor-

# tioned to your demand for it?-Science. Shooting the Burglar.

A well-known young man of this city, who will recognize himself as the hero of this thrilling tale, shot and mortally wounded a large and expensive pier glass in his father's parlor.

He came in very late (after an unsuccess ful attempt to unlock the front door with his umbrella) through an unfastened coa'hole in the sidewalk. Coming to him elf toward daylight, he found himself-spring overcoat, silk hat, "jag" and all-stretched out in the bath-tub. With some little difficulty he reached his

m. and was just about to light the gas with his night key, when he heard a suspicious sound on the lower floor. Convinced that it was burglars, he wended his somewhat tortuous way to a table near by and took from the drawer his loaded revolver. He made noise enough going down stairs to have announced his coming to a deaf man, but finally reached the parlor door and crept through the doorway on all fours. In the middle of the room he rose to his

knees. A dark figure rose simultaneously in front of him. As the young man raised his pistol, the morning twilight flashed on a gleaming weapon in the hand of the other. "Hol' on, mic! m'fren!" the young man exciaimed. "I've gie! got sh' drop on

The pistol flashed simultaneously; the house rang with a loud report, and a crash of glass instantly followed it. When the startled family reached the spot the brave scion of the house of--3at on the

himself in search of wounds, while a smile of righteous triumph shone in his face. "I bie! brougha'm down!" he murmured When he discovered that his deadly bullet had obliterated his own reflection in the big parlor mirror, his triumph grew beautifully less, and he then and there swore off, "for good and all," he says .-Albany Journal.

floor amid the debris, carefully examining

# When the famous mine in front of Peters-

burg had been completed, and the National

troops drawn up ready to charge the enemy's works as soon as the mine had done its work in creating a breach, the signal was given just before daylight, the fuse was lighted, and the command stood waiting with intense anxiety for the explosion which was to follow. But seconds, then minutes, then tens of minutes passed, and still no sound from the mine. The suspense became painful, and the gloom of disappointment overspread the anxious faces of officers and nen. The fuse had been spliced about midway. It was now thought that there was a defect in the splice, and that it was at this point that the fuse was hanging fire. The day was breaking, the enemy was beoming alert at sight of our unmasked colcoming alert at sight of our unmasked col-ams, there was not a moment to be lost. Silence, until the giver of the feast was left delicated in utter ence of mind to break it, departed in utter silence, until the giver of the feast was left to digest as best he might this bitter outums, there was not a moment to be lost. the 48th Pennsylvania infantry, now vol unteered to examine the fuse. They entered the long dark gallery which led to the mine, and without stopping to calculate the carriage and drive home at once, where he chances of life, calmiv exposed themselves chances of life, calmly exposed themselves to one of the most horrible forms of deaths. With no excitement to lend them its intoxifrom the fate which seemed to await them, they followed the course of the fuse through the long subterranean passage, found the defect at which the spark had been arrested, and made a new splice. On their return the match was again applied, and the train was now prompt to do its deadly work. These men displayed even a higher order of courage than those who afterwards charged into the breach. - Century.

FORAKER'S YOUTH.

Hew the Sobriquet "Little Breeches" Came to Be Applied to Ohio's Gen. ernor. It was during Ben Foraker's school-boy

days, says the Philadelphia News, that the incident occurred whose relation in the newspapers years afterward won for him in his first Gubernatorial campaign in 189 the sobriquet of "Little Breeches. One very busy summer when eight on nine years old and going to a summer school his pantaloons gave out. They had previously been patched by his industrious mother in the late evenings after Ben had gone to bed. But now they had given on

beyond the possibility of any more pater The day this happened, while poor, blush ing Benny was studying at school and treing as best he could to hide the rents in his pants, his loving mother was planning and contriving how she could rig him out with a

new pair. sister, Julia Scott, had come over that morning to help with the day's work. So Julia Scott and Maggie Foraker put their wits together to see what they could do i the matter of breeches for poor Benny. "Haven't you any cloth at all in the house?" asked sister Julia Scott.

thing you could make over-no nothing

and I have no time to weave. "Now, Maggie, just think." Ben's sympathizing Aunt Julia, "haven's you any old bag that we could cut up?" "Why, we bought a new sack of coffee when the men were coming to fix the dan The coffee sack is double and the inside sad

No; nothing but that jeans in the loom

is pretty good, strong stuff." "Get it," said Aunt Julia, "and I'll help you make the breeches. We'll make it do somehow." That night, when blushing and honess

hearted Benny came home from school, he was told that he should have a new pair of pantaloons in the morning.

The next morning Ben put them on with some disappointment in his heart and coun-While his mother was putting up his dinner for him to carry to school Ben sidled up

to her, and, with tears in his eyes, a tremble in his voice, and deep sorrow in his sensitive "Mother, I can't wear these breeches to

school. All the boys and girls will laugh mother, kindly hiding a motherly sympathy that was paining her own heart. "Never mind. Let 'em laugh if they want to. You just study hard, and when you get to be a smart and learned man nobody will ask what kind of breeches you wore when you went to school.17 So Benny went to school in his coffee-sack

## A NARROW ESCAPE. How a Model Young Man Was Almost Captured by a Loving Maid.

breeches and "let'em laugh."

They were sitting together on the verands n the dim twilight, says the Boston Courie. The robin had sung his last song and the fireflies were beginning to light their lamps. The pensive beauty of an early leap-year summer evening was around them, and from the azure canopy the planets and the brightest of the stellar lights were beginning to peep, those silent but eloquent her-alds of the night. It was an hour for love and calm delight.

breaking an eloquent pause, "I suppose you expect to marry some day?" "I do. Miss Smith." "And you mean to be a kind husband, no

"I intend to be a model in that respect."

"I suppose, Mr. Jones," said the maiden,

You will surround your wife with every comfort, furnish her with plenty of nocket money, stay at home with her evenings instead of going to some borrid club, treat her mother, if she has one, with kindness and respect, and all that sort of thing, ha! ha! Ahl you young men intend so much-you will be this and that: I've heard of you.' and she shook her finger playfully at him. "You may indulge in raillery. Miss Smith, but, I assure you, you have described my intentions. You may smil but I have made up my mind that when ! am married I will be every thing that amiable and affectionate wife could de

this being leap year-"
"Oh! by the way," he cried starting up, the object of her questions flashing upon his mind, "I hope you will pardon me—how stupid of me-this conversation is very leasant and I would gladly prolong it-but I have just remembered that I left my rooms open and all my papers exposed on my desk. I must run. If I lost any of those papers I would be Good night," and darting down the steps he fled.

"By jings," he said a few moments later

as he wiped the perspiration from his brow, "that was a narrow squeak! How cute she

"That being the case," said she, "and

# was! Another moment and she would have had me, and she's twenty-seven if she's a

A STINGING REBUKE.

How an Outraged Company Punished An incident which happened at a dinner party of gentlemen recently is worth setting down for the reflections it suggests, writes the Boston correspondent of the Providence (R. I.) Journal. One of the guests was known to be a dipsomaniae, although after severe struggle, he had succeeded in preaking away from the dreadful habit of ntemperance which had come from diss lute ancestors. His only safety lay in total abstinence, and although on this occasion

wine was abundant, he did not taste it.

At length it occurred to the host that & practical jest would be amusing, and by his direction the waiter filled the tumbler of his guest with gin instead of water. Therebeing no difference in the appearance, and there being no reason for suspecting evil the dipsomaniac raised it to his lips. The instant he tasted it he comprehended what had been done, and without a word, he set the glass down and left the room. His nearest neighbor, astonished at his unceremonious leave-taking, turned to see what was the matter, when the grins of the waiter directed his attention to the still full tents, and understanding in turn the cruel joke that had been played, he followed the example of the victim, and with only a glance of indignation by way of farewell to host, he, too, left the room and house. His neighbor in turn sought and found the ex-planation of this singular breach of etnette, and the action of the others having furnished him a clew to the sharpest method of expressing the indignation any right-minded man must feel, he, in turn, contemptuously left the table.

To cut the matter short, every gues urn, amid a silence so impressive ost lacked either the nerve or the pres most richly merited rebuke upon his outrageous conduct. It is a satisfaction to be able to add that the dipsomaniac had the courage and presence of mind to get into ings excited by the taste of alcohol he had unwittingly taken.

The Reign of Starch Now that starched linen is yielding large ly to soft wool it is interesting to know that the reign of starch has continued for a lib

tle over 300 years. The first to teach pub-hely how to starch linen was a Dutch woman, Mrs. Dingley. She charged \$25 for teaching the art, and \$2 for showing how to take the starch. Starch in those days was made solely from wheat; but now, or s 1841, it is made mostly from corn. Most of our daily physical discomfort come from the use of stiffened garments, especially a the neck. Let the reign of starch cease; and all hail, King Wool.

THAT OLD SWEETHEART OF MINE.

As one who cons at evening o'er an album all and muses on the faces of the friends that he So I turn the leaves of fancy till in shadowy I find the smiling features of an old sweetheart

The lamplight seems to glimmer with a flicker of surprise and I light my pipe in silence, save a sigh that seems to yoke
Its fate with my tobacco and to vanish in the

Tis a fragrant retrospection-for the loving into being are like perfumes from the blossoms and to dream the old dreams over is a luxure When my truant fancy wanders with that old sweetheart of mir

Though I hear, beneath my study, like a futtering of wings,
The voices of my children and the mother as she sings, Iftel no twinge of conscience to deny me any When care has cast her anchor in the harborof

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In fact, to speak in earnest, I believe it adds a To spice the good a trifle with a little dust of For I find an extra flavor in memory's mellow that makes me drink the deeper to that old A face of lily beauty and a form of airy grace

Float out of my tobacco as the genii from the and I thrill beneath the glances of a pair of azure eyes
As glowing as the summer and as tender as the

I can see the pink sunbonnet and the little checkered dress fore when first I kissed her and she an-With the written declaration that, "as surely nd the stump, she loved me"-that old

and again I feel the pressure of her slender lit-

as we used to talk together of the future we When I should be a poet and with nothing else But to write the tender verses that she set the

When we should live together in a cozy little

Hid in a nest of roses, with a tiny garden spot were ever fruitful and the Where the vines were weather ever fine, And the birds were ever singing for that old

and she my faithful sweetheart till the golden hair was gray; And we should be so happy that when either's lips were dumb They should not smile in Heaven till the oth-

When I should be her lover forever and a day,

But, ah! my dream is broken by a step upon the and the door is softly opened, and-my wife is standing there, Yet with eagerness and rapture all my visions To meet the living presence of that old sweet-

heart of mine. -James Whitcomb Riley. AMONG WILD ANIMALS.

Experiences of Some Early Settlers in Michigan.

Thrilling Adventures with Panthers and Wolves-Fearful Siege of a Backwoods Cabin by the Ferocious Creatures.

The capital of Michigan had scarcely been anged from Detroit to Lansing before my father got the fever to go West, writes a ere then living in New York State and and fairly well on a farm, but the talk about had been the British Minister, but upon chigan upset many a man who was then resigning had taken up his residence here. ugh off. I was fourteen years old we left for the West-father, mothchildren and a hired man. All of us, clear down to the baby, were enthusiastic and full of hope, and father was just the sort of a man the Detroit land-sharks were ooking for. They sold him a swamp farm n Shiawassee County, and, in one way and another, cheated and defrauded him until ned our destination with hardly lar to begin on. A span of horses and a stituted our live stock, and when ather found how he had been duped he lost heart entirely. The swindlers guaranteed orty acres of clearing and a good log house. aring was a lake, and the log house was a wretched affair about sixteen feet e, which had been put up for some

It is not, however, of our family troubles m going to talk. Michigan was a great rame country at that date, and we soon disered that we had located pretty near adquarters. Inside of three days we had panther, three wolves, a bear, a lynx and an Indian devil. Our nearest neighbor was ten or twelve miles away, and the near village about twenty. We were dead stark alone in the midst of a great wilder less, and, aside from all other perils, the Indians, who were generally supposed to be peaceable, looked upon all pioncers with lealous eyes, and made their stay unpleas-ent in many ways. On the second day of our stay they stole our cow and ran her off nto Ingham County, where we accidentally and her two years later, and inside of a week they made several attempts to get the dorses. It was not until fired upon that ley left us in peace, and then the wild easts and reptiles took hold. Our hut stood within two hundred feet of the edge a great swamp, and the swamp was arters for rattlesnakes, blue racers snakes, bears, panthers, wolves and other creature belonging to the coun-During the first week of our stay we inward of a hundred snakes, most of tlers; and Gordon, the hired man, was a good shot, killed a bear and three

Our adventures with the panthers were by and perilous, as the beasts seemed armined not to leave the locality. The at time I saw one my life was pres most wonderful manner. We had been ted about ten days, and were clearing ece of land about a quarter of a mile the house. Father was sick in the Gordon was off after a deer for meat, I was in the clearing alone, having axe and cutting away at the small The only thing I feared was the es, having been assured that no wild would attack me by daylight. In ng down a young beech tree it fell upon wood in a way to break it off about et from the ground and leave the adly splintered. This splintered stood about fourteen feet from a very ge beech. I had noticed it only in a ger way, as I had set myself a stint to do, working with much enthusiasm. as about four o'clock in the afternoon was bending over to examine a curious

the movement a feasible one, and had the which was crawling at my feet, when ream filled the woods, something hit knocked me down, and next instant a been attempted.
"There were two reasons for carrying rful situation was developed. A er had sprung upon me from the large tree. The coward had no doubt been ing me for a long time and had waited get my back to him. He meant to intered ironwood in his spring, not quite succeed. He had stru paw, rolling me over, but not ng me to speak of, and as he came his right hind foot caught between reat splinters and held him fast. Then invasion, yet it is not generally known abroad how near Spain same to having an American army anded on its coast and was treated to a circus. I was too scared

pushed forward to Madrid. One of these to move, and stood not more than ten feet days such an expedition will cross the Ataway and witnessed what nobody ever any before. The beast hung head downward in antic, for it would be safer for the United the air, clawing and spitting and yelling, States to invade than to wait for invaand the harder he struggled the more se curely was his foot imprisoned. Such screams and yells! Father and mother came running at once, supposing I was at-

tacked, and an Indian who was hunting

mile or more distant was guided to the spot

by the racket. The sharp claws sent splin-ters of wood flying all about and the lithe

body bent and twisted like a snake. We

had no gun, and father was too weak to

fore, standing open-mouthed when the In

until we had chopped the stub down and

A couple of weeks later a hunter came

rude traps and dead-falls, and the three of

the edge of the swamp, and the soil bore

unmistakable proofs that wild beasts passed

that way. We had heard the scream of

panthers nightly, but I supposed the beasts

which used this path were wolves. I had

a stout sapling, attached my rope, and then

noosed it and carried the trigger to a bush.

lieve that life was extinct, and for this rea

twice postponed until her family physician

handle. As the man passed along tolling

and he would announce the death and time

my day," continued the veteran. "

"I have attended some large funerals in

President Harrison died my brother James

and I were sent for and we buried him.

We laid him out, made the coffin, and con-

verted our hearse into a funeral car, build-

ing over the running gear a platform from

which was the resting place for the coffin.

attended was that of Mrs. President Ty

per 13, 1842. The funeral took place from

placed in a velvet-covered coffin and taken

o Virginia. I also attended the funeral of

Secretary Upshur, Commodore Cannon,

Gilmore, who, with a colored boy, were killed by the explosion of a gun on the United States steamer Princeton in the Po-

tomac on February 28, 1844. The bodies were brought to Alexandría, where they

were placed in coffins made by Mr. Green, the old undertaker of that place. They

were then brought to this city, and made lead coffins for them. I placed

his death wound in a duel with Commodor

the back, and it proved to be the ball."

TO INVADE SPAIN.

Grant in 1874.

buried in the trench. The affair caused in

tense excitement and horror, and had not

Spain made reparation there would undoubt-

"General Grant was President at the

time, and he made every preparation for hostilities in the event of Spain refusing the demands of the United States Government.

"He sent for Lieutenant-General Sheri-dan and tendered him the command of an

expeditionary force he intended raising,

should the necessity arise, and Major-Gen-

eral George C. Meade was selected as Sher-idan's chief of staff.

"The preparations went on so far that Meade offered me a staff appointment, which I accepted, and thus became familiar

with Grant's plans.
"He intended to issue a call for 50,000

veterans of the civil war, both Federal and

Confederate, and the officers were to be

selected from the large number we knew would offer their services. This army of

0,000 men was to be mobilized in the neigh-

borhood of New York, and a fleet prepared

to carry it across the Atlantic in two divis-ions. The idea was to pretend it for service

on the island of Cuba, but really to land

on the shores of Spain and march inland to

Madrid. Both Grant and Sheridan deemed

United States declared war it would have

the war into Spain. The American navy

ould not compete with that of Spain, and

Grant wanted to make the war a brief and

nformed of the part he was to take was

enthusiastic over the programme, and none doubted Sheridan's genius to make it suc-

cessful. The English are talking about an

sisive one. Every General who had been

edly have been a war.

made lead coffins for them.

Major Gardner, Governor Maxey and Mr

House. The remains were

arrived and made an examination.

split it open with wedges.

FIGHTING WITH LIONS. A Western Settler's Account of a Flere

Struggle in a Tunnel. Mr. Brown is a station agent for the Northern Pacific railway in a little place in Montana, far beyond the Rockies, writes a correspondent of the Minneapolis Journal. Recently he told this story to a group of men who were gathered about a camp-fire: "One bright, clear, moonlight night, early renture to use the axe. We were, theredian came up and shot the panther through the head. He could not get the carcass in April, about eight o'clock, my watch off was startled by the man who walks through the tunnel ahead of all trains rush ing up to the station door and throwing it along who advised father to give up clearing for a year or two and trap and hunt. All sorts of furs had a fair cash value, and the His eyes fairly bunged out, and oor fellow's voice showed the condition of his mind. 'What in thunder's the matter, State was paying a bounty on the scalps of wolves, bears and panthers. The Indian, Jim?' I asked. 'By the eternal Moses, there's two or three devils in the tunnel o I'm the worst liar that ever traveled on a who had taken the body of the panther off 'Explain yourself, what do you with him, had made fifteen dollars on its 'I mean,' said'Jim, 'that there is mean? scalp. The hunter told us how to make some kind of a devil in that tunnel that has the cry of a baby; and what a yell! My big bull dog acted kind 'o queer, and just us were soon busy with the game around us. One day I found a path leading around as we entered the entrance to the tunnel he stopped and growled savagely. I just kind 'o moved up to Tip and patted him on the back and told him to go in. He moved or crawled for about six feet, then made a spring into darkness. The same instant made a stout rope of hickory peelings, and at a favorable point on the path I bent over ame the terrible, hellish yell, then nother yell farther back, and I knew that poor Tip was a goner. I could see nothing nor did I care to go into the so much better in death than he did in life that his mother could not be made to betunnel any farther, as, I knew those yelling devils would be on me. I turned and made out as fast as I could, and exson the hour of the funeral services was pected one of those animals to be on my back every second as I stumbled over the ties, and here I am.' 'Well, Jim, "The means of informing the public of a it is mighty lucky you got out alive, as you death in the '20s,' said Mr. Williams, 'differed from the present mode of funeral noand Tip ran onto a couple of mountain lions. and perhaps there's more in the tunnel tices in the paper. A man was sent with a bell to toll or ring. If the deceased was a We have got to drive them out before the midnight passenger comes along.' I got the torches fixed and our guns well loaded grown person a piece of black, or if young a piece of white sambric was tied to the bell and then called my three good dogs, feeling sure that it would be their last hunt. I or ringing the bell persons would come out kept the torches in front, for I was certain they would run after the first fire, for they had nothing but pistols. 'Now, boys, be steady, just as if you were firing at a mark for fun, and you men with the torches don't move back when we fire; hold your ground, for your life depends on it. I'll take those two eyes on the left, you men on the right; shoot square to hit between the balls of fire, and the battle's over. I'll give which the drapery hung hiding the wheels. On this platform were three steps, above the order. All ready! One, two, fire.' One of the brutes gave a death vell, but the other didn't, and with the courage of the guns be This was a job that took us three days and hind them, the noble dogs rushed in. The nights without intermission. The next funeral of a prominent personage at which fight was on in an instant. I knew the dogs could only get killed, and I also knew

INDIANS IN GUATEMALA.

mighty well if the fight began to approach

us, my entire force of hunters, torches, and

all, would desert. Whatever was done had

might be upon us. 'Now, boys, quick! all

blazed away.' Three pistols and two rifles

fore I could get the torches up close enough

The Grand Past Master in the Ancien

The art of lying is unknown in the United states when compared with the state of the bodies, which were cut and mutilated, in the lad coffins and then in Mr. Green's coffins, which I then perfection it has reached among some of covered with black cloth. In preparing of the New York Times from Guatemaia bodies, making the coffins, etc., we You may tell an individual in your employ worked night and day, placing the lead coffins containing the bodies in the outer to do a certain thing, but you must accom pany him to see that he does it, because if coffins at daylight. The funeral took place he does not feel like doing it he will come n the East Room of the White House, back and lie about it. Hit one of them with March 1, 1844, and it was the largest event your fist, or kick him out of your house, and seen in Washington up to that time. On March 10, 1846, I buried General Van Ness, he will complain to the nearest alcalde, and will have twenty witnesses to swear that the body being deposited in the mausoleum on H street, between Ninth and Tenth they saw you beat the complainant over the head with a club until he lay insensible in streets, northwest, now removed. On his own blood, and this though they may March 20, 1846, Commander Crane was have been miles away at the time. Even among the Indians, the Government has buried by me, and April 25, 1846, General Jesup, and on October 15 of that year I attended the funeral and buried Mr. Fox, who made a civil marriage necessary, and by law this must be performed before the priest can perform t both forms have been complied with, the "Over a quarter of a century after the guests repair to the bride's home, each ent of Commodore Decatur in the bringing a basket to carry home a share vault at Kalorama, under the direction of of the wedding supper. The bridegroom Colonel Bomford I removed the remains to supplies the whisky, and a villainous com-Philadelphia. Commodore Decatur received pound it is. Connoisseurs say it contains more "head" than any alcoholic drink in existence. The bride is dressed in bright Barron in December, 1820. The fatal shot entered the body on a line with the heart, but on the right side, and at the time of his colors, the finery of her entire family being caned to her for the day for her adorndecease it could not be found. When we ment. Over her head, as a marriage veil entered the vault we found that the top and she wears a coarse, white muslin poncho. sides of the coffin had completely decayed, A large table is set, and the plates are filled with sweet things and other eatables considered appropriate for a wedding feast; this the skin was like parchment drown over the frame. Colonel Bomford mentioned expense is borne by the bride's family. Afthe fact that the ball had not been found, ter congratulating the happy pair, the guests and one of the workmen on the grounds assemble around the table and drink in placed his finger in the hole in the breast whisky "straight," but by custom they are and tried to find it, but failed. We then not permitted to eat a mouthful, though toothpicks are supplied, and they content lifted the body gently and laid it in a new coffin, the body being intact, excepting that one arm was off. Colonel Bomford seemed themselves by picking their teeth between drinks. The debauch continues until there desirous of knowing something of the ball, and we then lifted the body for another is no more whisky, when each family emp-ties its plates of food into its own basket to search, when something fell from a hole in be eaten on arriving at home, but the plates are replaced on the table, and the bride's mother carefully counts them before she allows any guests to depart. Funeral pro-The Bold Plan Formulated by General cessions are preceded by the marimba, anative musical instrument which resembles a xylophone. The coffin is placed on men's "Do you know that General Grant once shoulders, followed by the immediate family of the deceased, and the general mournplanned an invasion of Spain?" said a prominent army officer to a New York Herald reers. Sometimes, as in the case of a child, "It was in 1874," he continued, "and the the corpse is dressed in white, propped up idea grew out of the butchery of Ryan, the to make it appear to be standing, and sur-rounded with flowers. If the mother's grief filibuster leader, and nearly one hundred of his followers at Santiago, Cuba.
"The execution of these unfortunate men for the loss of her little one is too great to permit her to follow in the funeral cortege she hires a chief mourner, who follows in was a most barbarous one, for they were led rear of all, beating her breast, making out in a body, with pinioned arms, and compelled to kneel down in a row in front of a every outward sign of grief, and uttering most heartrending cries. I have seen many funerals accompanied by these hired mournrude trench that had been dug beside a wall. They were then shot and their bodies

ers, and if piercing shricks and mournful moans are what they are paid for, in every ase they well earn their hire.

History of American Postage. In reply to an inquiry the Chicago Journal furnishes the following: From the organization of the Post-Office Department in 1789 until 1816 letter rates of postage were, under 40 miles 8 cents; under 90 miles 10 cents: under 150 miles 1216 cents: under 200 miles 27 cents; under 500 miles 20 cents; over 500 miles 25 cents. In 1810 rates were ixed as follows: 50 miles, 614 cents; 80 miles, 10 cents; 150 miles, 121/2 cents; 400 niles, 18% cents; over 400 miles, 25 cents. These rates were for single sheets only eighing not over one-quarter of an ounce Envelopes could not be used without double postage. In 1848, postage (for ½ ounce without regard to number of pieces of paper) rates were established at 5 cents for 00 miles and 10 cents for over that distance. In 1851 a 3-cent pre-paid rate for under 8,000 miles was established to be 5 cents if not pre-paid: over 8,000 miles the rate was to e 6 and 12 cents. In 1855 a general prepaid rate of 3 cents for 3.000 miles or less and 10 cents for over that distance was esablished. In 1863 the uniform pre-paid rate of 3 cents was established, which was re-luced to 2 cents October 1, 1883. March 3, 1885, an act was passed making 1 ounce, instead of 1/4 ounce, the maximum for single

Three Tailors of Glascow.
Three tailors established themselves in the same street in Glasgow. The first wrote on his sign: "The best tailor in this town." The second adopted as his motto: "The best tailor in the world." But the third, who was the cleverest of the lot, got away with them all by putting on his sign: "The best tailor in this street."

ANNOYING HABITS. or Worried Persons Do.

"Just look at that girl!"

"Yes; it is Miss Blank. What about her?" "Don't you see her tongue!" "Oh! Yes. Isn't it perfectly dreadful! They say she always sticks it out like that when she's thinking about any thing."

The young woman in question was promenading on West Fourteenth street early one morning recently, attired in a bewitch ing costume and with a pensive expression, while the tip of her little tongue protruded between two lips of the descript novelists as coral, says the New York Mail and Express. "Yes," said one of he feminine acquaintances, "she always does that when thoughtful or worried. It's one of those terrible contracted, stick closer than a million prothers. Miss Blank began it when hild, and no one ever took the trouble to preak her of it. Now, poor girl, it mortiles her terribly to be told about it, though, of course, she is anxious to cure herself. But then every one has some curious little habit which he would be very glad to break if he could; some trick more or less unpleasant caused in the first place probably y nervousness. We all know the man who s perpetually pulling up his collar. Then re is the girl who is always rubbing one eye as if in search of a stray eye-lash, and the man who can't be happy without a more or less fragile article to twist and bend and turn about in his fingers. Any thing and every thing from your finest lace handkerchief to your new and extremely delicate paper cutter is sacrificed to the demon of nervousness which possesses him, and vet you can't find it in your heart to rob him of his plaything. He is quite happy and at his ease so long as he is allowed to twirl and twist as much as he wants to, but bereft of temporary object of his affection he would be abjectly miserable, and you know Many a man can talk fluently and well while winding some thing-any thingabout his finger, who, without it, would be constrained, awkward, silent.

"One of the most annoying forms of this lisease is the incessant tattoo which some people keep up on their knees or the table whatever happens to be most convenient as a key-board. I have noticed that musicians usually indulge this habit, and it is a very trying one, though I don't know that worse than 'twiddle your thumbs.' There are lots of other curious little ways peculiar to individuals. I know a man who when embarrassed, always taps the side of his nose with his little finger, and a girl who is so given to pushing her hair behind her left ear that she has worn a bald spot

HAS AN EAGLE EYE. An Eccentric Detroit Millionaire His Own

"There goes a man," said a passenger on a Fort street car to a Detroit Tribune reporter, as he pointed to the occupant of a handsome carriage rolling rapidly along done in a moment or both brutes behind two noble-looking steeds, "whom a good many people, if they knew his pe ake aim at that mass of dogs and lions and

culiarities, would call a crank."
"How so?" asked one who had often noticed the gentleman riding by with folded

It was fully five minutes bearms and impassive face.
"Well, you know he is the proprietor of that the dogs and lions were all a large factory in the western part of the city, and resides in a palatial residence about a half-mile distant. Every night, exactly at nine o'clock, rain or snow, wint or summer, he visits the factory with a ntern and scours the huge building from basement to top floor to see that every thing is properly placed. In the most freezing cold of winter and the most suffocating heat of summer this same journey and examination are accomplished. Should any workman be careless or unfortunate enough to mislay his tools or put any thing combustible in proximity to danger, he is speedily reprimanded and often summarily discharged. This odd task he has performed

nightly for nearly fifteen years.
"He pursues a similar course with regard to his home. Generally he sits reading in his library until midnight, and immediately before retiring he makes a thorough inspec tion of the house. Every nook and corner is faithfully scrutinized, and wee unto th servants, to whom he is ordinarily very kind and indulgent, if they have been re miss in their duties.

Although he is very wealthy—the rumor circulates that he has so much ready cash that he is at a loss to know what to do with ithas not and will not invest one cent in railroads. He owns and is erecting handsome and substantial buildings in all parts of the city; he is adding improvements to them continually; he is purchasing desirthem continually; he is purchasing desirable and central sites, and all for the purpose of decreasing his large bank account. But railroad stock is severely shunned. Yes, he goes further than that. I have heard some of his friends say that he has never ridden on a railroad train in his life, and very, very seldom does he board a street-car.

THE BIRTH TAX.

A Remarkable Burden That Was Once Imposed on Englishmen. Many strange methods of taxation have peen adopted in this country. The first tax ever imposed was the one levied by Julius Cæsar, who ordered the chiefs of the various clans to send annually to Rome a given number of men and wild animals The former, he said, would be retained as ostages and the latter would be used for the great fights in the Coliseum. But very the men and the wild animals were put on an equal footing and forced to fight with each other in sight of the bloodthirst and applauding Romans. But of all the taxes ever imposed on a people, sava Chamodious. It lasted thirteen years, dating from 1695. Every person not in receipt o alms was required to pay two shillings for every "little stranger" that came into exevery "little stranger" that came into existence. The tax was a great burden to the lower orders; but the nobility and gentry were subjected to still heavier payments

than their poorer neighbors.

Thirty pounds had to be paid on the birth of the child of a Duke. This sum gradually, diminished, according to a certain fixed scale, until it reached 10 shillings, amount levied on real estate of £50,000, personal estate of £600 and up-ward. Reasonable excuse can be given in most cases why it is that certain things are taxed; but where the imposers of th birth tax" can find an excuse seems to our modern minds impossible. Contemporane-ously with this "birth tax" there existed another called the "bachelor's tax." It was not a very heavy imposition, and was probably intended to be as much a reminder of their duty as the means of "raising the wind," which William III. so often stood in

need of. As soon as a man reached the age of wenty-five he was liable to the tax, which was I shilling yearly till he took to himself a spouse. But it did not stop with bachelors; and here we think it was unjust, for it taxed widowers without children. shilling every man had to pay an amount his rank for the luxury (or otherwise) of single-blessedness; thus a Duke or an Archbishop was amerced in the yearly sum of £12 10s.; an esquire, £1 5s.; tleman, 5s. Social distinctions were

nicely drawn then. Why is it, I wonder, that white animals are so often deaf? The white English terrier is almost always so, and the white English bull terrier is very frequently afflicted with this defect. I am told by those who are skilled in white cats, that they, too, are apt to have the same infirmity, and I have heard, though I can not cite my authority on the spot, that a white goat is even more deaf to reason and discourse than other animals of the same species but of positive color. So far as I know, white horses have the usual sense of hearing, though investigation might prove that they were deficient

VARIETIES.

GENTLEMAN-And so you are a newspaper nan, now, Uncle Rastus? Uncle Rastus-Yes, sah; I'se de editor ob de job department Gentleman-Editor of the job department Uncle Rastus-Yes, sab, I carries in coal, an scrubs de flo' an' washes down de window an' all such editin' as dat, sah,

Guest (registering, to hotel clerk)-I at ditor Styggles, of the Buckville Gazette, bu haven't-er-any baggage with me. Clerk (hospitably)-Glad to see you, editor that won't make the slightest difference.

Guest-My not having any baggage? Clerk-No; your being Editor Styggles, o he Buckville Gazette. Two dollars, please.

A BASE HINT .- "Good morning, Mr. Dally way; changing your boarding place again?"

ere nicely fixed?" "Well, so I was: but I got a week in arrear in my board and my landlord served me coffe this morning in a fancy cup with gilt letter ng on it that read: 'Think of Me!' I paid my bill and got out. You can bet I wouldn't put up with such base hints for pay as that W88.

A SCOTCHMAN entered a public house and asked at the bar for a glass of whiskey. Af. ter sipping at the whiskey he asked the bar maid: "I say, lassie, whaur dae yer get your whusky?" "Oh, from Campbeltown, was th " An' whaur dae ye get your water? "At the back door, of coorse," was the answer. " Hech, woman, it's a peety the whus ky's no' at the back door an' the water at Campbeltown."

DR. ASA GRAY had a considerable fund o umor. One summer not long ago, says a English writer, he was with his pupils looking at the Babylonian willows in the botanics gardens. The willows were very small, and Dr. Gray, regarding them critically for a mo ment, remarked: "Well, all I have to say that if the children of Israel hung their barp on the willows of Babylon when they sat down to weep, as the Scriptures tell us, they must have been jewsharps."

HEARD IT BEFORE .- " Maude," he said soft ly, as he pulled out the tremulo stop in hi larnyx, "will you marry me?" "No," she answered, with all the earnes ness of sincere conviction.

He paused, as if in deep thought, and the

"Strange, strange, how a simple word revives scenes and impressions that have passed away. I am almost certain that I have heard that before."

In a village in Central New York there was great deal of aristocracy and wealth, and ter get dry. No more hotels for me, an' if I'd eligible matches were scarce, or at least the a caught old St. Nickylas I'd a mashed him, l upply of desirable men was not equal to the would, by chowder." number of women, and there was much wire pulling to bring about results. A little girl whose father was a widower used to have he compositions praised by the teacher, who was well-preserved maiden lady. A little school mate said to her one day, after hearing it 'If my father was a widower, my composiions would be just as good as yours!"

An Irish immigrant was asked why he ha come to this country. "Arrah! The price of mutton was too high in the ould country, and so I had to leave." "Are you so fond of mutton as all that?" he was asked. "I was, sur, but I'm not so now. Yer say, mutto wor too dear entirely in the market or the fair, and bein' as there wer lots o' it roamin' round the hills, I got mine there. Faith, found that I had bought it in the deares market after all, for it cost me five poun for my passage in ordther to get away from [reland and the royal Irish constabulary."

BELFORD, of Colorado, in the House one moved "that Congress adjourn sine die." Of course, the motion was followed by genera laughter. Beiford rubbed his eyes and said I move that the House do now adjourn bon de." At this there was a perfect uproar or the floor of the House and in the galleries Mr. Belford rose as soon as the laughter ceas ed and said: "Mr. Speaker, I move that w just purely and simply adjourn." On another occasion Belford pointed to a fellow-member and with withering scorn exclaimed: "There he sits, mute, silent and dumb." "Yes," re marked a neighbor of Belford's, amid the silence which followed this crushing arraign ment, "and he ain't sayin' a word."

THE HOMELY WAITER-GIRL .- " Come, Ned et's take this table over here."

"No, no, old man, come down in the co

er there, furthest from the door." "But look here, Ned, just see the table-gi over here. Isn't she a daisy? She's the pretties one in the place. I don't want to go down there to be waited on by that old chromo."

"There, there, my boy; you just stop your consense and come along with me. I have been grubbing at restaurants too long to be fooled by any such talk as that. If you wan to flirt you can get a prettier girl outside. I you want to eat, you come here and pick out the homely waiter. The waiter-girl who is

SUBSCRIBER-I have noticed a funny erro n your paper. Every time for the past week that you used the word "separate" it is spell ed with an "e" in the second syllable.

pretty doesn't have time to do anything else

It's the homely girl who brings your order

straight and gets your dinner hot every single

time.

Publisher-That's not an error, sir; least wise, it is no accident. It is intentional. You see, we printed the word with an "e" a little while ago, and that settled it. It is a part of the policy of the paper now, sir. In conduct ing a great newspaper, sir, we must be consistent; no shuffling, sir, allowed in this office Every man here, sir, knows just what to say on every public question long before it come up, and 's long 's I'm proprietor here every man 's got to spell the same one day as he did before. Dictionary? D'ye think I care for dictionaries? Consistency 's no jewel; no stultification in this sheet, sir. When we've said a thing or done a thing, we stick to it and we shall spell it " seperate" 's long I'm at the helm.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S WIT .- It is believed the following anecdote of Brigham Young has never before been published. The high priest of the Mormons often had to exert the whole of his wonderfully quick wit in order to preserve the faith that his followers had in him. but he was generally equal to the occasion. A certain elder, while chopping wood, had cut his leg so badly that it had to be amputa ted. As soon as he was able, he came to Young and stated his case to him somewhat as follows: "I have always been a good Mormon; I have several wives and a good many children, and in my present maimed condition I do not know how I am to provide for them. I believe truly that you are Christ's representative on earth, and that you have all the power that He had. If you like you can work miracles. If you like you can PAINPLASTER, the only pain-killing plaste for them. I believe truly that you are

give me a new leg, and now I ask you to do

Young assented to all the flattering prop sitions as they were laid down, and when the elder had finished speaking he said: " can give you a new leg, and I will, but I want you to think a little about it first. When the day of judgment comes, wherever you are buried, your old leg will find you out and join tself to you, but if I give you a new one that will rise with you, too, and the question is whether you would rather suffer the incom enience of getting along with one for a few ears here or go through all eternity with hree legs." The choice was quickly made, and Brighan

Young's reputation as a miracle-worker was aved.

MR. PUNKINED, of New Jersey, recently paid a visit to Gotham. He recites his adventure at a well-known hotel as follows: "Wall, one day I had ter go to taoun on

izness, an' ez I wus goin' ter be aout al night I takes my grip along, with my nightgownd an' nightcap in it. I went ter ther circus, walked around a' seen the sights, hed my fill ov peanuts and bolivars, an' about 11 clock I sashays up to the hotel wat's kep' by Mr. St. Nickylas on Broadway street. I walks up ter the desk and sez to the feller behind the bar, sez I, 'I want a room.'

"' How high?' sez he. "'I don't care,' sez I; 'ennywhar betwixt

ver an' the roof.' "He laffs and sez, 'I mean ther price. \$10 soot yer?"

"I tole him that I didn't want ter buy the house, an' that I only kem ter stay one night. He sed he'd compermise on \$2, and I finally

gev it ter him. " 'Want me ter keep them valleybuls?' sed ne, pintin' to my grip.

"I wusn't as green as thet and I tuck it up with me. A nigger showed me up to ther attic, an' to make a long story, 1 got inside and locked myself in. Ther wus a bed in one end ' ther room, but it looked too purty to muss

ip, an' I guess it wus only thar fur show.

"I hunted through the room, an' thar

found a bed. It was a funny-looking thing, an' wus med of tin with wooden sides. didn't like ther looks ov it, but I wusn't goin' to be green, so I ondresses an' jumps in. The folks at hum had told me not ter blow ther gas out, but turn it out, an' when I gets in I looks fur ther crank. I finds it al right an' gives it a yank. What happint? was almost drownded. Somebody upstairs, I guess, pours about a million pails of water over me, an' I yells an' yells until the hired man cums in an' yanks me out.

"Tryin' to commit sewerside, hey!' he sez. " 'Who throwed that water?' sez I; 'show ne the man wot throwed that water, an' I'll pulverize him, I will, by grasshoppers!'

"Then he called me a durned fool, an' said t was a bath-tub. Then I hed tergo down by the kitchen stove an' stay thar all nigh-

The wages of sin is death. That is probably have raised. The prudent man never buys patent medi-

ines unless he sees them advertised in a re-Some people object to laying up treasures in Heaven, for fear that they will never be in

position to prove property. Irate Student-Don't you ever sweep under he bed, I would like to know? Calm Goody
I always do; I prefer it to a dustpan.

He-But ain't you afraid your parents wil e angry if we get married? She—No, they won't care. Why they are married, too.

Over five thousand pianos are ruined every

"Give me two pounds of exasperated ap-pies." said an old lady to the grocer. He weighed out two pounds of evaporated apples and she was content.

Force of Habit.-Saleslady (who was formrotes of India.—Sateshay, dub was billering clerk in a cigar store, to gentleman who has just bought skyrockets)—Please, sir, don't you want to light one?

Scapegrace Son (introducing his old father to young lady)—Miss Gladys, the author of my being. Old Gentleman (bowing)—A work that has been much criticised.

Husband (despondently)—Things look tough, my dear. But the world owes me a living. Wife (impatiently)—Well, for hea-ven's sake, John, brace up and collect it. Citizen (stopping physician on the street-

Just a moment, Doc.; only one word. Physician—Well, make it short, old man; it's wa Algernon, (his first western trip)-Aw,

suppose you see a good many queer people round here, don't you? Native—Waal, yes, stranger—when the train from the East comes

Brown-That is a handsome umbrelia you have got there, Robinson? Robinson—Yes. Brown—About what does it cost to carry an umbrella like that? Robinson—Eternal vigil-

to the science of war. Now, let somebody invent a smokeless cigarette, and peace will have her victories no less renowned than

"What's that racket in the back room? nquired a customer of one of the clerks 'Somebody trying to yell the roof off?' "It' the silent partner, sir; the firm is after him for more money."

Mrs. Brainley—You know the Venus Aphrodite, Mrs. Nouveau? Mrs. Noveau—I am not at all sure, Mrs. Brainley. I dare say I ought, but my memory is shocking. I shall have to look over my visiting list.

"Really, Captain Young, from the amount of love-making going on among the young passengers, the City of Rome might be called a sort of a court-ship." "And why shouldn't it, madam? We alwaya try to carry out our full compliment of mates."

Rev. Myron Reed, of Colorado, who ran a the Democratic Congressional candidate in that State two years ago, was once interrupted ed in the midst of a public prayer by a man who shouted "Louder!" Reed stopped short, ooked at the interrupter, and said coolly: "

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Every farmer should have the means of weighing his produce before he sells it, and also what he buys As a matter of economy there is nothing that will pay him better. The high price of scales prevents many from providing themselves with them, and they are thus at the mercy of every dishonest parts they may do business with. One of the very best makes of scales now on the market are the ufactured by the Chicago Scale Co., and for the benefit of those who read the FARMER we have arranged with that company to supply orders sent through us at a great reduction. The prices are so low that the saving of loss on a load of wheat, pork, wool, poultry or butter, will pay the entire cost, Just look at the prices below and judge for your-

No. 1-Barn Scale.



veighs from 1/4 pound to 900 pounds. Size of plat-Price \$18 00, and MICHIGAN FARMER one year eels \$2 00 extra; or \$20.



pound to 6,000 pounds (8 tons) size of platform 7 by 13 feet. Price \$35, and Michigan Farmer one year;



eighs from two pourds to 10,000 pounds (5 tons); sze of platform 8 by 14 feet.

Price \$48 50 and MICHIGAN FARMER One year. In ordering, give the number of scale you select, Nos. 2 and 3 will faclude the beam, box, and full lirections for setting up; either of these scales can be used for hay, grain, coal, stock and merchan ilse, the only difference is in the platform.

All will be boxed and delivered at the depot Chicago without extra charge. Every scale will be perfect and will be so guaranteed by us and the nufacturers, and the prices above are only onehalf or one-third the usual prices for the same article. To get the scales at above prices of course the money must be sent to us, and the sender must ecome a subscriber to the FARME. Address all orders to

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Nov. 20, 1887. Detroit. Chicago, Ili.

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since ost of

(Continued from first page.) bie, and is liable to make the consumer a total abstainer from cheese after a few trials. The future of your industry must, as I said before, largely depend upon the exertions and good judgment of those interested in it. I would be forgetful of my duty as a public journalist if I failed to call the attention of cheese-makers in the State to the fact that they have, to some extent, lost ground in the past few years, when the quality of their product is compared with that of other states and our Canadian neighbors. New York cheese comes into the Detroit market and sells at an advance over Michigan-or the great bulk of it. I know of at least one factory in the State which has obtained half a cent above New York cheese prices right along; but it was an exception this past year. The product of that factory is sold as soon as ripe, and at the close of the season could not fill the demand for its cheese. I have never quoted its prices in the FARMER, because they would have been set down as incorrect. Our Canadian neighbors, too, are making wonderful progress in cheese-making, and are turning out a product very even in quality, well flavored, and which is destined, if our American cheese makers are not aroused, to command a premium in the foreign markets over our makes. Now, this should not be so. New York, Illinois or Canadian cheese makers are not better situated than are those of Michigan, and to allow them to pass you in the race would be discreditable in every way. Perhaps taffy would be better received in such a place than plain talk; but, gentlemen, we cannot make facts different from what they are by ignoring them. Let the cheese makers of Michigan be up and doing, or they will be left behind in the race with others. Improvement is the keep a clean, bright surface. Keep the motto of the age-improved agriculture, improved stock, improved methods in all industries are what all are striving for, and those who reach them are the ones who become successful in their calling.

To butter-makers I would say a few words before closing. The past two or three years have seen a great improvement in the butter product of this State. The introduction of the gathered cream system has not only lightened the burdens of the farmer's wife but has given a very even quality of butter which has commanded an advance over the great mass of butter made in the old way. Consequently there is more good butter on sale in our cities than ever before. Besides this, the introduction of creameries as an aid to the butter-maker has been a great boon to her and added much to the quality of her butter. There are private dairies sending their butter into Detroit to-day that receive fully five cents per pound above ordinary creamery, made on the gathered cream system. Why, at a Woodward avenue store you can see the lezend in the window, "Jersey butter from Senator Palmer's farm, only 40 cents per lb." And I know others who are not noted people in any way except for the quality of their butter, who are doing equally as well as the Senator's farmer. But there is yet much to do before Michigan can hope to rival her sister States of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois or even Wisconsin in butter-making. There is yet a large percentage of butter made in the State which is far from being what it should be. Tons of it are sold for grease every year in Datroit, and yet it re quired as much milk, as much time and labor to produce it as butter which was selling at very remunerative prices. It is better to sell cream rather than make poor butter. If your time is too much occupied to give proper attention to the business, or you have not proper appliances, don't try to make butter when you can sell your cream. It will save you time, trouble and money, for your butter, under such condition 3, will not be apt to bring a high price.

I do not believe that butter-making will ever be overdone if quality is only all right. The consumption of butter increases yearly because people are using it in place of fats of other kinds. The demand for good butter is never met, and the great majority of people in cities pay good prices for an inferior article.

There is no article of the cuisine which demands more neatness and cleanliness than butter. A good butter-maker must be neat from the very nature of the business, as well as a good manager, and we hope to see many thousands of them in this State who fulfill all the conditions necessary to entitle them to the distinction of being firstclass butter-makers. I have great faith in the improvement of the character and reputation of Michigan butter. I want to see good prices prevail, for that will be a great inducement for continued progress in this direction. We are free, to a large extent, of the incubus of "butter substitutes," although they have done incalculable damage to the export trade, cutting down this important branch of the business fully one third through the reputation they have established for American butter. This lost ground must be regained, and this can only be done by improving the product.

I suppose I ought to give some statistics to show the importance and growth of this industry, but the length of this paper admonishes me that is time to bring it to a close. Besides, other papers will probably cover this ground fully, and thus supply my shortcomings in this and other directions.

And now, gentlemen of the Michigan Dairymen's Association, on your enterprise, skill and good judgment will depend largely the reputation of the State as a producer of dairy products. Your success will be her success-and in exact proportion will dairy husbandry rank with other industries. You have every motive to induce you to use every effort to succeed-financial profit, the wish to have your product stand well when compared with others, and the natural wish not to be outdone by others, pride to every citizen of our State to see the front rank. Her grain and fruit-growand in the grand march of progress, I have faith that Michigan dairymen will yet be found close to the head of the procession. and representing a great and prosperou industry.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

At a meeting of the N. Y. Dairymen's Association, at the request of the Dairy Commissioner, a committee was appointed to prepare a paper containing directions for making butter and cheese for export, so as to secure the best possible results. The report of this committee was as follows:

EXPORT CHEESE.

First the mil: is supposed to be of a normal standard. The temperature at which to add the rennet should be 80 to 86 degrees. Use sufficient rennet to coagulate in fifty or sixty minutes. The time to cut curd is when it will split clean and free from the finger when put into the curd. Agitate the milk slightly until signs of coagulation appear. Stir gently with the hands for about five minutes before heat is applied. Apply heat gently, using one hour to bring the heat to 98 degrees in summer and to 100 degrees in the fall. Stir for ten minute. after the mass is heated to the desired points Then stir occasionally until the curds seem well cooked and are firm to the touch. Now remove the whey. If the maker desires to ise a curd sink, let him now throw the curd into the sink and let it drain. Stir it well and keep from matting until ready to apply the salt. If the maker wishes to grind, allow it to pack in the vat or sink. After the degree of acidity desired is reached, the curd is to be cut up and ground. The salt can now be applied. In either case the curd must be kept warm. Do not let it get below 90 deg. Put to press at about 80 deg. Apply the pressure gently for the ffirst hour. Keep the cheese in the press until after dinner the following day. Keep all cloths, followers, and hoops clean and sweet. Scald them every day. This is necessary to cheese shelves clean. The temperature of the curing-room should be kept at about 70 degrees, and be kept well-ventilated, yet no wind should be allowed to blow on the cheese. Know that your thermometers are

HOME-TRADE CHEESE. To make home-trade cheese, set at lower temperature, cook lighter, stir less, and salt ess. Make it a point to retain moisture in

BUTTER.

It is important that the cows should be adapted to the purpose. The breed should ontain the proper elements for making butter. As proper feed we recommend a mixture of bran, corn, oats, mill feed, and peas, with a small amount of linseed meal.

This feed should be mixed in proper proportions. The cows should be fed and milked with regularity. The water should be pure, the stables well ventilated, the cows kept clean, and the most careful and pains taking care had in all places for cleanliness. The cows should be milked, if possible, always by the same person. As soon as the milk is drawn it should be set for cream. The utensils should be scalded always after being used, and kept perfectly clean and weet. The cream should be raised within wenty-four hours, after which it should be kept at a temperature of 45 degrees, until the ripening process begins. To perfect the ripening, warm the cream up to a temperaure of 62 degrees and stir it frequently, Then churn at a temperature varying from 32 to 68 degrees, according to the season and surrounding temperature. No crean should be added after the ripening process has begun. When the butter has come about the size of wheat grains, draw off the buttermilk and put it in cold water. Agiate the butter a little, then draw off th water and repeat this process until the water runs clear. Take the butter out care fully and weigh it. Then place it on the worker and salt, one ounce to the pound. Then work the salt in and pack the butter immediately.

# A Brave Correspondent.

August Rogy, a traveler of some note, has ust sailed from New York, on a tour around the world in the interest of agriculture and stock raising, combined with a love of adventure. He proposes to make a comparison of agricultural methods and stock rais ng in foreign lands with those of America. and has equipped himself for adventure in the fungles of Africa and among the wild tribes of Arabia, which latter country he will penetrate to the interior in search of the history and origin of the noted Arabian steeds. Mr. Rogy will carry a battery comprising an elephant gun, a rifled and smooth bore barrel, a 50 caliber express rifle, a double 12 gauge fowling piece, and two Smith and Wesson revolvers. He will also have a detective camera, which does its work instantaneously, and he has asserted with determination that he will take a photograph of a lion before killing the animal. The American Farm News of Akron, Obio, has commissioned Mr. Rogy for this, and will publish and illustrate his letters.

Slayton & Todd's flooring and handle facory is to be removed to Cadillac.



Umbilical Hernia in a Colt.

PAW PAW, July 14, 1888. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a sucking colt, a mare colt, foaled May 2, that is ruptured at the navel, I first reeks old. It was then about as large as a wainut with shuck off, now about as large as a goose egg. The opening through the lining is about as large as a man'

thumb. Can you advise me through the

FARMER what to do for it. SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.-Umbilical hernia in the fos usually occurs soon after foaling. In such cases it is better to call a veterinary surwhether of this or foreign lands. With a geon, as professional assistance is often high grade of products, your market is necessary in reducing the hernia. The boundless, and it would be a matter of covering membrane of a hernia of this character is thin, and sometimes adherent to Michigan products of every description in the protruded intestine. In the absence of such aid, take a piece of thick sheet lead ers, her stock men and manufacturers are large enough to cover the tumor, hollow it in keeping abreast of those in other states, the middle sufficiently to fit the surface over the umbilicus smoothly. Drill holes in it sufficiently large to encourage a drip. Cover this plate of lead with cotton cloth, and keep it in place over the hernia by proper pandages, not too tightly drawn. Then end for a veterinary surgeon, who will give you proper instructions; or, what would be

# Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, July 20, 1888. FLOUR.-Market unchanged. Large buyng of Minnesota brands for export reported, and sa'd to be at an advance. Quotations

on car lots are as follows: Michigan roller process..... chigan patents.... bakers. OW grades

WHEAT .- The market is 11/c higher on spot wheat as compared with a week ago. This of course is for old. Futures show an advance also, but not so great, as new wheat will soon be ready for delivery on contracts Some new has already found its way to this market from Southern Indiana. The harves is in progress in the southern counties of this State, and will be general the coming week. The yield is somewhat better than anticipated, but will not be above 70 to 72 per cent of an average. Foreign markets appear to be stronger. Closing quotations in this market vesterday were as follows: No. 1 white, 92%c: No. 2 red. 8sc: No. 3 red was not tested. In futures No. 2 for July delivery sold at 85c, August at 82%c, and September at 84c. No. 3 red far August sold at 79%c. New No. 2 red sold at 84c per bu.

CORN.-Again lower. No. 2 spot quoted at 480, and No. 4 at 461/4c per bu., with light de-

OATS .- Quiec and white are considerably ower. No. 2 white quoted at 37%c, and No. 2 mixed at 350 per bu. FEED.—Bran quoted at \$12 75@13 \$ ton, nd middlings at \$13@16.

CLOVER SEED .- Prime for October delivry quoted at \$4 82% W bu. RYE .- Quoted at 60c w bu, for No. 2. BUTTER.-Market has improved. Fancy

ots dairy sometimes bring 17c, choice 15@ 16c, and fair 11@13c ? b. Creamery quiet at 8020c W b. CHEESE .- Now quoted at 9@9%e for full

ream State, 9%@10c for New York, and 82 %c for Ohio. Skims quoted at 528c. These are jobbing prices. From first hands prices are %c lower. EGGS.—The market is steady at 151/2@16c

light. FOREIGN FRUITS .- Lemons, Messinas, box, \$50025 59; oranges, Messinas, \$6502700 B box; cocoanuts, \$ 100, \$3 75 @4 25; bananas, yellow, W bunch, \$1 25@2 50. Figs. 11@

for fresh receipts. Demand good and receipts

13c for layers, 14@16c for fancy. Pineapples, \$2 50@4 \$8 doz., and very scarce. BERSWAX .- Steady at 28 2800 9 b., quality. Supply good. HONEY .- Market dull; new quoted at 140

15c for choice comb and 7@8c for extracted. Stocks large and little inquiry. MAPLE SUGAR .- Good stock is quoted at 9@10e \$ b. for Michigan and 11@12e for

MAPLE SYRUP .- Quoted at \$1@1 25 \$ galon for Vermont. DRIED APPLES .- No sun dried in market.

bio. Market dull.

Quoted at 707% o for evaporated. Demand SALT .- Michigan, 80c per bbl. in car lots or 85c in 10-bbl. lots; dairy, \$1 80@2 10 per bbl.; Ashton quarter sacks, 72c.

BALED HAY AND STRAW .- Market firm. Pimothy quoted at \$14@14 50 for No. 1 and \$12 for No. 2; mixed, \$828 50 \$ ton. Straw, \$7. These prices are for car lots on track. BRANS .- Nothing doing. Quoted at \$2 45

@2 50 ₩ bu. POTATOES .- New southern are selling at 25@2 60 W bbl. Receipts increasing. ONIONS .- The market is quiet and steady at \$3 25@3 50 W bbl.

HIDES .- Green city, 404 %c 9 b., country, 5%@6c; cured, 8c; green calf, 4%@5c; salted. do, 626%c;sheep-skins, 50c2\$125 each; bulls, and stag grubby hides 1/2 off.

APPLES.—Quoted at \$2 75@3 \$ bbl. quality. Boxes, 40265c. PLUMS .- Quoted at \$5@7 per stand or \$2

@2 50 per 24 quart case for Wild Goose, the only kind in market. RASPBERRIES .- Cases of 1-bu, quoted at \$2 75@3 for black and \$3 75@4 for red. Cases

of 12 quarts sold at \$1 50, and 16 quart cases of black at \$1 35@1 40. GOOSEBERRIES .- Quoted at \$3@3 50 W 2ou. stand. The supply about equal to the de-

HUCKLEBERRIES .- In better supply, and

quoted at \$3 50@4 W bu. POULTRY .- Live quoted as follows: Chickens, 929% o P b.; roosters, 5c; turkeys, 10c; ducks, 647c; spring chickens, 15c W D. Per pair, pigeons, 25c; young ducks, 30@40c. The market is firm at quotations.

EARLY VEGETABLES .-- Dealers are selling at the following range of prices: Tomatoes 60@75 🗣 🧏 bu. box. Cucumbers, 30@35c W doz. Radishes, 25c doz. bunches. Onions, 25c P doz. unches. String beans, \$1 00 P bu. Wax beans, \$1 00@1 25 \$ bu. Cabbages, \$1@1 35 bbl. Green peas, 75@\$1 per bu. Celery, 25c

per doz. bunches. WATERMELONS.—Quoted at \$20@25 ₩ 100. Demand only fair. CHERRIES .- Sour quoted

bu.; no sweet in market. CURRANTS .- Offered at \$2 % bu, for either red or white. Supply good.

CIDER.-Common, 8@9c, and Olic W gal. PROVISIONS .- Barreled pork unchanged

ard a shade higher; smoked meats firm and shoulders a little higher. Market generally firm. Quotations here are as follows:

Short clear
Lard in tierces, \$\mathbf{F}\$
Lard in kegs, \$\mathbf{F}\$
Lamber B.
Hams, \$\mathbf{F}\$
Shoulders, \$\mathbf{F}\$
Choice bacon, \$\mathbf{F}\$
D.... 810

HAY .- The following is a record of the sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the week up to Friday noon, with price per ton: Monday—36 loads. Nine at \$12; seven at \$10; six at \$13; four at \$11 50; three at \$11; two at \$14; one at \$18, \$16, \$15 50, \$14 50 and

Tuesday-31 loads: Seven at \$12 and \$11: Tuesday—31 loaus: Seven at \$10; two at \$10; two at \$13 50; one at \$18, \$17 50, \$16 and \$13.

Wednesday—19 loads: Four at \$14, \$1. Wednesday—19 loads: Four at \$14, \$19 and \$10; two at \$13 and \$11; one at \$17, \$13 50

and \$12 50.

Thursday—30 loads: Six at \$12; four at \$17, \$13 and \$11; three at \$14 and \$10; two at \$11 50 and \$10 50; one at \$18 and \$2 50.

Friday—16 loads: Seven at \$12; three at \$10; two at \$11 and \$10 50; one at \$17 and

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards.

Friday, July 20, 1888

The receipts of cattle at these yards pure ered 525 head. All but about 60 head were eattle billed through to Buffalo, or westerns onsigned to local dealers. For the few on ale there was a good demand at prices fully

as high as those of last week. C Roe sold Brooka a mixed lot of 20 head of od butchers' stock av 1.010 lbs at \$3 50. you proper instructions; or, what would be better, give the case in his hands for treat
\$3 25 and 8 fair cows av 1,100 ibs at \$3. thin butchers' stock av 843 lbs at \$2 75 and 7 av 860 lbs at \$2 50. Haywood sold Hulbert a choice steer weighing 1,180 lbs at \$4.25 and 2 coarse cows and 2 bulls to McIntire av 945 lbs at \$2.

SHEEP. There were only three lots of sheep on sale, and they were disposed of at prices 25 cents per hundred higher than those of last week. Brownell sold Monahan 282 av 75 lbs at C Roe sold Sullivan 96 av 78 lbs at \$3 50.

HOGS. Three lots of hogs were offered, and sold at prices that ranged a strong 10 cents over the prices of last week. Brownell sold Webb Bros 80 av 153 lbs at

Haywood sold Webb. Bros 15 av 194 lbs at C Roe sold Webb Bros 18 av 180 lbs at \$6.

> King's Yards. Friday, July 20, 1888. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with 782 head of cattle on sale. Only a few loads of western cattle were on sale, but quite a large number were received during the week, day or Wednesday, but on Thursday there consigned to the local dealers. The Michigan was 360 head. There was a fair demand at cattle on sale were of rather a poor average ; prices about the same as those of Monday. quality, and there was no really good cattle On Friday there were 1,060 head of cattle on among the receipts. The demand was active and the market ruled firm at strong last 10 cents lower. The following were the closweek's prices. The following were the closing

QUOTATIONS: Fancy steers weighing 1,500 to 1,650 Battra graded steers, weighing .,300 to 1,600 lbs.

Choice steers, fine, fat and we formed, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs...

Choice steers, weighing .,300 lbs...

Choice steers, fine, fat and we formed, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs...

Good steers, well fatted, weighing .950 to 1,100 lbs...

Good mixed butchers' stock—Fat cows, helfers and light steers...

Coarse mixed butchers' stock—Light thin cows, helfers stags and buils. 85 00/25 25 4 50/24 75 4 20 204 40 3 75 724 00 3 2523 75 thin cows, heifers, stags and bulls

20 head of fair butchers' stock av 966 lbs at \$3. Sullivan & F sold John Robinson 19 mixed westerns av 850 lbs at \$3 10: 7 to Helier av 305 lbs at \$2 65 and 8 to McGee av 855 lbs at \$2 70. Seeley sold Sullivan & F 3 good butchers'

steers av 1,073 lbs at \$3 80. Lacey sold John Robinson 4 bulls av 1,027 lbs at \$2 40. Hill sold Genther 4 good butchers' steers av

20 lbs at \$3 85 and 5 good cows to Wreford t Beck av 1,040 lbs at \$3 25. Loveweil sold Duff 4 bulls av 730 lbs at \$2 25 and 6 fair butchers' steers to Lomason v 1,000 lbs at \$3 50.

Hogan sold Sullivan & F 10 good butchers

steers av 982 lts at \$3 90.

Jacox sold Knoch 5 good butchers' steers av 1.020 ths at \$3 90. \$1@4 50: good to choice, \$1 50@5; lambs, com Page sold Hersch 4 good butchers' steers av

steers av 968 ibs at \$3 90. Gleason sold Hersch 2 fair butchers' steers av 1,040 lbs at \$3 40; a mixed lot of 7 head of good butchers' stock to J Wreford av 870 lbs at \$3 25, and a good butchers' steer weighing 1,135 lbs at \$4.

Walls sold Sullivan & F 6 good butchers'

steers av 1.028 lbs at \$3 75 steers av 1,023 los at \$3.75.

Campbell sold Sullivan & F3good butchers' steers av 960 los at \$3.90.

Culver sold Goodison a mixed lot of 18 head of good butchers' stock av 950 lbs at

Adams sold Mason 8 thin heifers av 720 lbs

Kalaher sold McIntire a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 695 lbs at \$2 75.

Bowman sold Murpby a mixed lot of 10 head of thin butchers' stock av 694 lbs at \$2 65 and 8 to John Robinson av 1,082 lbs at Page sold Caplis a mixed lot of 19 head of

thin butchers' stock av 760 lbs at \$2 75.
G Spencer sold Burt Spencer a mixed lot of 19 head of fair butchers' stock av 1,007 lbs at Gleason sold Marx a mixed lot of 8 head of

fair butchers' stock av 947 lbs at \$3 15; 6 thin ones av 625 lbs at \$2 65 and 4 bulls to Rauss av 1,068 lbs at \$2 60.

Purdy sold Kolb a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 703 lbs at \$2 50. Cash sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 10 ad of good butchers' stock av 897 lbs at

Patton sold S Flieschman a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 840 lbs at \$3.

McHugh sold Bussell a mixed lot of 19 head of fair butchers' stock av 913 lbs at \$3. Clark sold Kraft 3 good butchers' steers av 1.085 lbs at \$3 75.

on sold Kamman a mixed lot of 22 Lovewell sold Brooks 7 stockers av 862 lbs at \$2 80.

head of fair butchers' stock to Grant av 824

Philpot sold Loosemore a mixed lot of ead of thin butchers' stock av 800 lbs at steers av 972 ibs at \$3 85. Purdy sold Voigt a mixed lot of 11 head of good butchers' stock av 859 lbs at \$3.25.

Philpot sold Marx a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 948 lbs at \$3 75. Guthrie sold Voigt a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 696 lbs at \$2.75.
Clark sold Brooka a mixed lot of 14 head od butchers' stock av 915 lbs at \$3 40 d 9 thin ones to Stonehouse av 806 lbs an

Hope sold Brooks a mixed lot of 10 head of good butchers' stock av 896 lbs at \$3 40. Cash sold Sullivan & F 10 stockers av 727 d sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 18

Scofield sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of head of fair butchers' stock av 766 lbs at Webb sold H Roe a mixed lot of 7 head of

webb sold H Ros a mixed to 17 head of good butchers' stock av 790 lbs at \$3 20.

Cash sold Heller a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock av 674 lbs at \$2 75.

Walls sold Denk a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 680 lbs at \$2 60.

Haley sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 15 lbs at 15 20 lbs at \$2 60. of good butchers' stock av 950 lbs a 3 30 and 6 fair ones to Mason av 720 lbs at

McMullen sold Denk a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 666 lbs at \$2 65 and a bull weighing 610 lbs at \$2. Longeor sold Murphy a mixed lot of 8 head f thin butchers' stock av 642 lbs at \$2.70 nd 3 fair butchers' steers to J Wreford av 000 lbs at \$3 60. Craver sold Reagan a mixed lot of 17 head

of fair butchers' stock av 820 lbs at \$2 90. The offerings of sheep numbered 1,020 head The demand for sheep was active and prices 15@25 cents per hundred over the rates of

last week.

Cash sold Morey 53 av 90 lbs at \$3 85 Purdy sold Fitzpatrick 137 av 72 lbs a

Pearson sold Loosemore 65 av 71 lbs at \$2. Pinkney sold John Robinson 188 av 64 lbs t \$3. Hoimes sold Wreford & Beck 107, par

lambs, av 75 lbs at \$3 60.

Hatey sold Fitzpatriok 4, part lakes, w. 1. bls at \$3 55.

Ingersoll sold Young 32 av 73 lbs at \$3 and 14 lambs av 53 lbs at \$4 50.

Rupert sold Andrews 136 av 72 lbs at \$3 15.

Merritt sold Loosemore 46 av 67 lbs at \$3 25. Rupert sold Loosemore 23 culis av 60 lb

Haley sold Fitzpatrick 44, part lambs, av 72

The offerings of hogs numbered 803 head

Buyers were on hand early and soon disposed of the receipts, sellers realizing an advance of 10 cents over the prices of one week ago. The prices paid are the highest of the year. Patterson sold Webb Bros 40 av 203 lbs at

\$6 05.
Webb sold Rauss 33 av 180 lbs at \$5 90.
Cash sold. Webb Bros 27 av 140 lbs at \$5 80
and 20 av 218 lbs at \$5 90.
Campbell sold Webb Bros 12 av 181 lbs at ne sold Webb Bros 62 av 169 lbs at \$5 80

Lane sold Webb Bros 52 av 121 lbs a: Merritt sold Webb Bros 32 av 121 lbs a: \$5 90. Standlick sold Rauss 48 av 162 lbs at \$5 80. Beach sold R 8 Webb 63 av 147 lbs at \$5 70 Ketcham sold Rauss 38 av 194 lbs at \$5 75. Switzer & Ackley sold Webb Bros 12 av 190

lbs at \$5 90.
Purdy sold Webb Bros 68 av 160 lbs at \$5 75 and 20 to Ranss av 173 lbs at the same price. Sullivan sold Webb Bros 28 av 143 lbs at Pinkney sold R S Webb 31 av 191 lbs at Sdo, Sdo, Shepard sold R S Webb 12 av 194 lbs at \$6 76, Capwell sold R S Webb 9 av 173 lbs at \$5 80. Purdy sold Rauss 44 av 181 lbs at \$5 75 and 0 to Kuner av 106 lbs at \$5 80. Craver sold R S Webb 19 av 180 lbs at \$5 90.

CATTLE.-Receipts 13,193 against 13,263 the previous week. The market opened up on Monday with 193 car loads on sale. The demand was active and about all were sold at an advance of 10@15 cents over the prices of the previous Monday. Good to choice 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers sold at \$5 75@6, good 1,300 to 1,400 lb do, \$5 25@5 65; good 1,200 to 1,300 lb do, \$4 85@5 25; good 1,100 to 1,200 lb do. \$4 35@4 75, and good 1,000 to 1,100 lb do, \$4@ 4 35; mixed butchers' and fair to good cows and heifers, \$3 50@4; inferior to fair do, \$3 50 @3; inside and outside quotations for fat bulls of fair to choice quality may be set down at \$2 50@3; if extra, \$3 25; stock bulls quiet at \$2@225; stockers and feeders nearly nominal, there being little or no call for them from any quarter; quotable at \$2 75@3 to \$3 25 for choice. There were no cattle on sale Tues sale. The market was active but prices were

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 to 1,600 lbs.
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs... weighing 1,300 to 1,400.

Medium Grades—Steers in fine flesh,
weighing 1,00 to 1,200 to 1,
Light Butchers—Steers averaging ight Butchers'—Steers averaging 1000 to 1,100 lbs, of fair to good quality...

Butchers' Stock—Inferior to common steers and heifers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs.

Michigan stock cattle, common to choice...

Michigan feeders, fair to choice...

Fat bulls, fair to extrs. 2 7524 2

SHEEP.—Receipts 42,400, against 34,600 the e Monday. The demand was active and firm at the prevailing prices of the middle of the week, with a fair business on shipping Common to fair were sold at \$4@ to \$5; culis and common, \$2 5023 90, and rather dull; inferior and common western lambs, \$4 50@5 50; good to choice, \$6@6 50; j extra, \$6 75. The market was steady on Tuesday and a little weak on Wednesday and Thursday, but not quotably lower. On Friday the sheep market was dull but prices were about steady. Common to fair sheep sold at

mon to choice, \$4 50@6 50 Roos.—Receipts 49,526, against 38,376 the previous week. The offerings of hogs on Monday consisted of 41 car loads. The market ruled active at an advance of 5 cents ove Saturday's prices and all were sold. Pigs brought \$5 25@5 50; light mixed, \$5 80@5 90; selected Yorkers, \$5 95@6 10; selected medium weights, \$6 20@6 30, bulk of sales at \$6 25; rough, \$5 10@5 35; stags, \$4 15@4 30. On Tuesday prices were 5@10 cents lower, but this decline was recovered on Wednesday, and on Thursday there was an advance of 10@15 cents. On Friday the demand for hogs was active with 1,200 on sale. Yorkers and medium weights sold 5@10 cents higher and closed firm. Good to choice Yorkers brought \$6 20@6 30; fair do, 16@6 10; selected r weights, \$6 30@6 35; pigs, \$5 35@5 60.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 35,656 against 40,491 last week. Shipments 12.081. The receipts of cattle on Monday numbered 10,439 head. The market opened up active for good cattle, of which the supply was comparatively small and full former prices were paid for them Common grades were slow and 10@15 cents lower. Shippers and exporters bought native steers av 1,061 to 1,597 lbs at \$3 90@6, principally at \$5 15@5 75; some 1.524 lb steers sold at \$6; coarse 1,466 lb steers at \$4 85, and . 1.218 lb grassers at \$4. A car load of oldfashioned beeves av 1.597 lbs sold at \$5 60. and choice cattle av 1,270 lbs at \$5 75. Dressed-beef men paid \$4@5 75 for 1,016 to 1,430 lb steers. Some 1,230 lb grassers sold 81 \$4: some 1.030 lb steers sold at \$4.60: som Capwell sold Burt Spencer 4 fair butchers' 1,087 lb steers sold at \$550, and 1,234 lb Nesteers av 962 lbs at \$4 and a mixed lot of 5 braska steers at \$550. Most of the native steers sold at \$4 75@5 50; yearlings av 802 to 803 lbs sold at \$4 60@4 75. Native butches stock unchanged. The demand for stockers and feeders was more active on local account but the outside demand was rather light. Values were steady and unchanged. Texas cattle met with a good demand and former prices were well sustained. Texas cows sold at \$1 75@2 55, steers at \$2 65@4 20. Fair to good native cattle ruled steady on Tuesday, but other grades were weak. On Wednesday the market was steady, and on Thursday ruled strong with a slight advance on best native cattle. On Friday the receipts number 10,000. The market was slow and price 5210 cents lower. The following were the

Fancy bred beeves Good to choice 1,300 to 1,550 lbs... Medium to good ,1,100 to 1,250..... bs.
Poor to best bulls, 900 to 1.800 lbs.
Poor to best bulls, 900 to 1.000 lbs.
Stock steers, 500 to 900...
Feeding steers, 900 to 1.300

Week. Shipments 28,582. The receipts of hogs on Monday numbered 20,137. The market opened active and strong on Monday, but later it weakened, and closing quotations were 5 cents lower than those of Saturday. Poor to prime light sold at \$5 55@5 90; infection mixed to shold heavy \$5,5@5 90; ferior mixed to choice heavy, \$5 55@5 95; skips and culls, \$4 25@5 40. Prices were 5@ 10 cents higher on Tuesday and advanced an-other 5 cents on Wednesday, reaching the highest prices of the season. The market on Thursday advanced 5@10 cents and closed strong. On Friday the market opened excited and 15@20 cents higher higher; but before the lose a part of the advance was lost. Poor to e heavy \$5 90@6 45; skips and cull



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It will Cure in Horses: Colic, Cramp, Indigestion, Diarrheea, Dysentery and Disordered Ridneys or Bladder.

It will Cure in Cattle: Indigestion, Colic, Hoove or Blown, Diarrheea or Dysentery.

It will Cure in Sheep: Colic, Hoove, Diarrhees or Dysentery, when given according to directions

IT WILL PAY Every owner of a Horse, Cow or Sheep to keep this invaluable remedy always on hand for cases of emergency. Each bottle contains eight full doses for Horses and Cattle and sixteen doses r sheep. A single dose in Colic when given in ne usually has the desired effect. It will no

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